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WASHINGTON, MARCH 31, 1851.

For the National Era.

LIFE ON PRAIRIE DE LA FLEUR.-No. 9.

BY MARY IRVING.

CHRISTMAS ON THE PRAIRIE.

the nations peopling Europe, which the Paritans left or tried to leave behind them, when they maked from the dock of Levden. It was no matter for wonder that, persecuted as they had been awkwardly. by a church which they looked upon as a younger sister of "her who sitteth upon her seven | willow for aye?"

hills," they should have thrown away the shadow with the substance of its organization. With the creed and liturgy, they strove to bury all those vibration into its groove. harmless forms and festivals that had sprung up no "fiery stone" from the heart of that volcano been reserved "to cast" at brethren whose errors in judgment and practice were but the fruit of

to tread a higher path. "Christ's mass" was of course particularly obnoxious to these well-meaning, though stern, reformers of faith and customs. "Heroes in heart and hand" indeed were they; let the few blemishes upon their strong, upright characters be blotted out by a tear from that charity which

"hideth a multitude" of unwelcome memories! It was not thus with all; there were many communities who clung to the associations of childhood in "old England," where the "yule log" had blazed so merrily against the high-backed "heathen usages," by the New England born, New England cherished festival-Thanksgiving

In the little village of my childhood's home, Christmas was scarcely honored by a notice in passing; indeed, I had nearly graduated from the age of sugar candies before I learned to echo the note of "Merry Christmas!" Of late years, however, the "good old Christmas time" has striven to renew its sway; and the Yankee children of this generation pay a most delighted allegiance to "Santa Claus," prime minister of its impor-

tant opening ceremonies. But it is not of Christmas in Puritan land that I have promised you a sketch. Come, then, on I have promised you a sketch. Come, then, on the wing of imagination from the home of my fathers to my prairie home. Prairie de la Fleur lassie, and there's time enough to her yet in life!

"Don't be harsh now, Sally!" says the farmer, which steals men's brains' should flow so freely and so widely upon Christmas day!

A merry dinner circle has Farmer Rathburn, scarcely speaks its own name now; the frost-flowit for their hall of revelry. Hark! how they rave and shriek along the aisles of the woodlandthen burst forth like unchained maniacs to fly over the unbroken race-course of miles on miles, howling to one's fearful fancy the death-dirge of some benighted, lost traveller.

You need not stand to be stiffened into a Niobe-like statue in their bitter breath. Hasten along with the cloud-shadows that sweep across this fitfully moon-lighted track-past the ghost like windmill-tossing its gaunt, bare arms, and

creaking ominously to the cold evening storm. Far down that glen is the frame of a prospective house, looming up in the cloudiness of the night. It promises a deal of roomy comfort in time for its occupants, whoever they may be. Peeping through the chinks of its beams is the hearth-fire of a low log cabin, snugly ensconced in the hollow behind it. It offers you a shelter from the bleak blasts-and a merry greeting, too, for it is "the night before Christmas, and all through the house" laughter is loudly ringing.

On the corner of the cracked hearth-stone sits good Farmer Rathburn, puffing his pipe slowly, and looking into the coals as though he read a lesson of contentment in every one of their spark ling faces. No dream-castle-builder he! he is thinking of his Alleghanian wheat-stacks and of the prospective "shingle palace" that is to grow out of their profits. His "hands" are clustered in the opposite corner, cracking rough jokes and hickory nuts together, and shaking the brown rafters with their uproarous merriment. The

gude-wife, like a quiet queen-bee, is stepping "in and out, and all about," "righting up" matters and things, with a special eye to her Christmas cake, whose unshapen sweetness is basking warmly inside the chimney corner: Davie, her only child, sits on a log stool, "rectifying" his skates for the morrow, and whistling a low, puzzled accompaniment to the higher notes. He is a gen uine slip of Yankee land, surely. But there is a fair, serious face behind the

frolicksome group. Jessie, the sweet Scotch daughter by adoption to the good couple, is whizzing her wool-wheel in the duskiest corner dreaming her own undisturbed dreams. See how her dark eyes dilate as they fix on the point of her dizzy spindle, over which the even thread is hurrying tirelessly. If Jessie were spinning out the thread of her own destiny around that spindle, she could not watch it more eagerly and abstractedly, nor with a deeper flush of emotion heaved up from her heart ever and anon to her cheeks. Ah! Jessie's memories and fancies are annihilating time and space to-night!

Listen—the laughter on the hearth-stone has ceased. The men have suddenly fixed themselves in their various positions; one with his chair tipped at an angle of forty-five degrees, and his feet braced against the broiling end of the huge "back-log;" another crouched upon the hearth his chin resting in his hands, and his elbows or his knees; but all their eyes were fixed upon Michael a German with a face like a withered russet apple, surmounted where the stem should be by a red flannel cap. Michael is telling, or rather chanting, a story of Christmas Eve in the dear, blessed old Germany of his childhood. The mysterious evergreen tree that used to bear such precious fruit springs up in fancy before them. hung with lamps, and with the gifts of the Christchild! Then the family gathering around itgrandfather, grandmother, parents and childrenand Michael, growing garrulous in the rekindling warmth of his heart, forgets to translate

his German soliloquy intelligibly. Jessie hums her wheel slowly, and yet more slowly, to catch every anecdote strung along the thread of the story; and when he stops at last, a blinding tear falls from her still open eye to her hand, and a quivering sigh is pressed back by her suddenly-closed lips. Poor girl! she knows what gift her heart's hope would hang on that Christmas-tree-what the boon of the Christ-

child to her should be! Nine o'clock! strikes the Yankee-born clock on the slab shelf; and, rousing themselves to a subdued, half-thoughtful laughter, the workmen, one | and the creatures ganged awa'!"

by one, clamber up the ladder into the loft, paying their good-night compliments in Welch, German, and Scotch brogue. The representative of man, and Scotch brogue. The representative of man, and Scotch brogue. The representative of creation sent them driving over the prairie this his heel, and hurries out to vent his spite by a creation sent them driving over the prairie this heel, and hurries out to vent his spite by a creation sent the Union, and Scotch brogue. The representative of the Union, while it is the day of calculation and Liberty, one and inseption and the Union, while it is the day of calculation and the Union, while it is the day of calculation and the Union and Liberty, one and inseption and the Union, while it is the day of calculation and the Union and Liberty, one and inseption and the Union and Liberty, one and inseption are calculated as a contract of the Union, and Scotch brogue. the last named nation, indeed—a sturdy, rosefaced lad—stops before our industrious little wheelwhizzer, and tries to whisper something its buzzing will drown. Nothing daunted, he slips the

litter night?" he adds, sotto voce, as he draws on
his blue hose. "All's up, now! Jessie stirring
before me, and my chance lost! Well, she shall
pay for this, by waiting my while now!"

And the letter! Oh! it explains all, and promfaced lad—stops before our industrious into white white white and tries to whisper something its buzzing will drown. Nothing daunted, he slips the pay for this, by waiting my while now!"

"Davie!" calls his mother, as he swings down "Davie!" calls his mother, as he swings down and towards the door; "don't

wave of a hand not quite so white as a city damsel's, but quite as graceful in its gestures.
"Ye'll ne'er hearken to me, Jessie!" he pleads,

in extenuation. "Ane o' yer country and kinsfolk, I suld be nigher to ye nor strange-folk!"

"Ye best ken for why no!" returns Jessie, in a very low, but decided, tone, turning her face determinedly away, and taking up her broken rell to icin. "Mind ye no o' lang syne to-night?" persists

the repulsed swain. "O' the kirk in its bonny box trim, and the -and a' that ?"

"I do mind me o' lang syne, mayhap!" she ex-

companion; but he pleads on, though still more "Ye'll no hear my say, Jessie? ye'll wear the

"Nae, mon! I'll bide nae word to-night nor ne'er!" she answers, gathering up her womanly dignity, as she slips the band at last with a harsh

Andrew turns away ruefully to his dormitory, around them. They would pluck no flowers on the breast of a volcano threatening to blight and control that a blow! speaks the farmer, from his chair, as he shrinks forward from a cool draught engulph their faith and fortunes. Better, had of air. "Next Christmas Eve will find us in the

new house, if the summer prospers us!"
"It nae will be sae home-like!" speaks Jessie,
half-regretfully, glancing about and above her.
Mrs. Rathburn has seated herself, with chopthe same honest enthusiasm that had nerved them ping-knife and tray in hand, and a countenance whose mood of half-vexation quite contrasts with its expression of satisfaction, half an hour before. "Ah, you're always for old times and old fashions, Jessie," she answers, with a marked emphasis in tone and in the fall of her knife upon the contents of her tray. "Now, I'm for convenience and comfort, and a whole roof over one's head. Young folks can afford to live on by-gones, but

old folks must look out for their living!"
"I bide ne'er weel to change the old love for
the new!" returns Jessie, a strange sad expressiveness compressing her lips and kindling her

Snap! goes her thread for the first time; and chimney, lighting up their young hearts with a lessie bends to mend it with a feeling of relief in shielding her flushed face.

Jessie drops a tear down upon a plain gold ring—her betrothal ring—that was wedded to her finger just one short year ago this very even-

I'll ne'er be false to it !" she murmurs, low. "I wish you may ever see him alive, the runagate!" adds the other, in a tone embodying some anxiety and more contempt; and Jessie bursts

Don't get up a fret for Christmas Eve, anyhow!

the arm of his chair; and he strokes her bowed head with his horny hand. "Dear me!" he soliloquizes, breaking the si-lence of a few minutes, "when I was a lad like

Dave here, Christmas was no more than any other week-day! and Popish enough would the from the flat stone over the hot ashes fellow have been reckoned who had marked it "There! tak' it, and gang awa' w out in his almanac, and chopped a chip the less

What's the use ?" asks Davie. 'It's the morn o' the Saviour's birth-time!"

chimes in Jessie, reverentially. "True, my girl, so they say—and, if it be or be not as some wise clergy opinionate, why, there is no harm in judging it so, I argue. We must beg oup and platter, rubbed each to glossy whiteness, no harm in judging it so, I argue. We must beg his blessing, and go to the rest he gives us. Put by your spinning and skates, my children; and, David, read the first chapter out of Saint Luke."
The simple prayer is said; Davie has scampering coals. At first she bends her head into her checked-apron, and sits motionless on the hearth; the mantel-piece, then throws a brace of parthen, drawing it up with a short sigh, she mur-tridges at her feet, and himself down beside

With one long glance at her ring, she draws from her pocket a pair of worsted red and brown disfigured by blood-stains. aittens, tastefully and secretly wrought for a Christmas present to Davie, whose blue sock hangs from the chimney pole, open-mouthed to Santa Claus; and she commences narrowing off

She has a watcher from above. Davie is a longheaded boy, and he has a secret slumbering in

is brewing! It can't be for Andrew; no, there he is snoring away in the loft corner, as stupidly as though she hadn't sent him up with a flea in his ear! It can't be for that scape-grace of a Pierre, whom she loves better than her two eyes, cause he's beyond land and seas, and I hope he'll stay there! I wonder!" he adds, pulling olded square from under his pillow slyly and consequentially, and, holding it to the flickering ray from beneath, "New York," he reads the suhow," he decides at last. "Her fingers must therefore be stitching and manœuvering for my honorable and distinguished self. Hum! I'm a lucky chap! I wish she'd be done, though, hang up her stocking, and give a fellow a chance to pay her back in her own coin," says he, tucking the letter under his bolster. "Heigho! I'm tired of stretching my eyes open for her; and what-in-the-world kind of sight shall I have at a partridge to-morrow? Ugh! as a fresh blast rattled against the chimney, and shook the snow-flakes down the crannies of the roof, he pulled his blanket over his shivering shoulders. "A time of it Santa Claus'll have, poking down our chimney, the handwriting too quickly and I'm sure! I hope he'll not send the old roof rat- the post-mark be a strange one! tling about our ears! Not stirring yet down start of her in the morning!"

David turns over to his straw pillow, and falls Jessie, too, stops to listen to the blast, and shudders involuntarily as the thought of her betroth- lent effort, the color coming back suddenly to her al night-a clear, calm, star-lit, heaven-lit nightcomes over her, and she feels as if the whole world had changed with her changing destiny. She fastens the last tapering thread of the gay mittens, holds them proudly up in the fire-light, and then hastens to fold and tuck them, with a huge red apple, into the gaping mouth of the overhanging stocking. She softly buries the few your eyes before you come to read it!" pale embers in an avalanche of ashes, and stoops

moment to muse over them. "Forgotten! Nae, nae! it mauna be! it canna be!" she whispers, fervently. "Bides he wi' the ly—he wad be nigh me, this trysting night! sure he kens I would ne'er dread his wraith!" and she glanced around, half hopingly, half supersti-tiously. "I'll nae greet!" and she dashes off a large tear that has swelled up in defiance of her

resolution. "I'll awa' to dream!" asking that in their echoes she may hear the angels sing over again the song of "Peace on earth

"Bad luck to all sluggards and sleepers!" ex-aims David wrathfully, in the cool of the morn-"Silence, David!" counsels his father, wisely. claims David wrathfully, in the cool of the morning, as he shakes himself out of dream-land, and catches the flickering of the morning fire upon

the frosted shingles over-head.

tiently kicking one slipper into the fire, which

Jessie as dexterously rescues with the giant Thank ye, Jessie!" he condescends to say,

half in shame, taking a scorching roll from her hand; "you're a rare sis for a cross coot of a fel-

Will you peep out on the prairie, after your sumptuous breakfast, reader? The storm has flown howling back to its den, and left its amphitheatre to the brisk wind that always plays over the prairie. It has left its foot-prints, however, as well as its snow-cloak, behind it. Yonder, miles of fence lie prostrated, as at one single breath; There is one festival, almost universal among which tender and resentful memories are stronglinked in the overthrow, and the pastures are mingled into one, to-day. The windmill has been whirling all night without the help of its wings, and now it looks grim and frosted in the morning light, as though its joints were stiff from their play with the storm. Yonder is a barn lying on one corner; the sheep are scampering off, without a fold or a shepherd, to pastures unknown. There is Farmer L's house unroofed, surely! What will the poor children do for a Christmas covering to their heads? Ah! well, every latchstring on the prairie hangs out to them, and not one of them shall want the choicest bit of the Christmas dinner's pudding or turkey to-day. Here come the sleighs in merry jingle! Don't criticize them; their pattern is not from Yankee

land, certainly; but if "the beauty of a sleigh-ride is its enjoyment," as a friend once said to me, why then, none of you can boast more, even in the line of the beautiful, than these Chrismas riders on their comical sleds. There goes a "jumper," darting over the soft snow like a bird across a cloud. It was framed by its owner last evening from a couple of long hickory poles, curved in at the end, and joined by a few planks loosely put together; and if it fall apart in mid-prairie, so much the merrier for him, his wild companion, and wilder colt!

These people are not of "the aristocracy," even of this corner of America. They are among the lineal descendants of Adam, who earn their bread, like their superlatively great grandfather, "in the sweat of their brow;" and who, if they take only one holyday from the labors of the year, will claim it for Christmas, in memory of the "ould countrie" across the wide ocean.

Have a care of the frost, friends! It claims toll of all who invade its domain to-day, and thick new delight every year. But the stanchest of the sect sought to supplant the holyday, with its "heathen usages," by the New England born, ong poker the fading coals.

"Andrew ris' in a huff to-night!" puts in Dain Dain Dain Briece snow-storm, with a young boy; he failed at last, and dropping down into the stagnation of wid, slyly, from his stool.

"You may look farther and fare worse, I tell
you!" exclaims her mother, more decidedly.

"Andrew is a likely lad, and better to do than some I could speak on! You keep to a shadow—
fooligh air!!"

"Attack, shud, dropping down into the stagnation of death, sent on his young companion, to battle for life a little longer. The youth reached a house of both his feet he paid the forfeit of the rash attempt, which had proved fatal to one—nearly

There is no service to-day in that speck of a church that you spy afar by the woodland. Pres-byterians cannot quite follow their Episcopal brethren in this form; and those who are neither one por the other care for little besides feasting and frolicking.

But the rides are over-save where the drunken shout of a few rough revellers from town rings through the frosty air. Alas! that "the poison which steals men's brains" should flow so freely

with a little knot of old friends, and his neighers are all that are left to gem and fasten its snow-veil. But the whistling winds have chosen it for their hall of revelry. Hark! how they goose sauce and plum-pudding.

"Bide a bit, bairnies!" she urges, as the hungry children crowd around her, sadly to the dis-"Oh! aunty Jessie, give I and Henry a corn

dodger !" clamors one, as Jessie turns the article "There! tak' it, and gang awa' wi' ye a'! I sall be brain-crazed, sure!" she adds, smiling.

The dinner is over, the fragments carefully gathered up by the same heedful hands that spread the luxurious board. The guests have vanished the children, with buns and cakes in hand, have sauntered into some neighbor's kitchen. Jessie's

Jessie takes up her coarse blue knitting-for ed up the ladder after his predecessors; the old couple are snugly tucked into their curtained reher busy fingers would ache if idle for a momentby the low window, to look out and muse.

Davie stalks in presently, stacks his gun above

then, drawing it up with a short sign, she did them.

"Ye're in luck, laddie," she observes, looking "Ye're in luck, laddie," she observes, looking at the still feathers, whose changeable beauty is

cessity to look upon the shedding of a wild bird's or heast's even innocent blood, with other eyes than those whose daily meat is gained through the hands of a butcher, behind whose shamble they, of course, never cast a glance or thought headed boy, and he has a secret slumbering in that head to-night, which circumstances will doubtless develop; at present it only peeps out of his shrewd, half-winking left eye, which is bent to the chink in the floor beside his mat-bed.

"I'd give a six page to know what that Tossio levels and the circumstances will be ast, and is forced to keep good his title for a time, by perpetual warfare with those who claim the right of possession. Pigeons come down in clouds, to root up every blade of corn in his "I'd give a sixpence to know what that Jessie hardly-earned clearing; wolves steal into his sheep-fold; rabbits burrow and gnaw ruin in his bit of a garden plot; nameless birds of the air steal away his precious little store of home-raised fruit. He has no adequate means of defence except his gun, and he often learns to use it too

> "I shot them on the wing, Jessie!" he exclaims with warmth; then suddenly lowering his tone—"Jessie! what'll you bid for a secret? Anything better than these mittens—they beat buckskin hollow for keeping a fellow's fingers warm-that's

a fact! "A secret! for why-for who?" "For the bonniest lassie I've set eyes on; but she must promise to forgive all my saucy tricks.

"Don't tease me, laddie! out wi' it, quick!" "There, then," cried Davie, tossing the brown-ish, travel-worn square over her shoulder; "don't say Santa Claus didn't give you nothing, for he brought that in his budget, only I was too confounded cross. But what alls you, Jessie?" Jessie has dropped her knitting to the floor, and grasped the letter spasmodically. She knows

the handwriting too quickly and too well, though about our ears! Not stirring yet down "What's come to you, Jessie?" insists the half-well, well! I'll tuck in, and wake to the frightened boy, as she still sits speechlessly motionless, her parted lips growing paler every moment. "I'll call mother down, that I will!" and he springs to the ladder.

"Nae, nae, bide a bit!" she whispers, by a viocheeks and forehead, as she starts up to hinder his call. "It's—it's only—oh! thanks be to Heaven!" and she burst into tears, the too full heart's overflowing. "Don't cry, Jessie! It ain't a black seal!"

pleads David, who in his boyish logic can conceive of only one cause for tears. "Don't spoil "Bless ye, boy, it's nae that! I kenned he was e false. I kenned he was nae dead—I kenned it always here"—she pressed her hand to her throbbing side; "but my heart has been sair-

sair weary o' waiting! Bide a while yet, laddie!

I canna choose but greet!" She loosens at last the huge red seal that fastens the packet-and lo! two gold dollars roll from their hiding-place beneath to the boy's feet. David's involuntary shout and caper bring the family all down and about them, to share the joyful news that her glowing cheek strives in vain

"Davie!" calls Jessie, from the foot of the ladder, "ye main speed and rouse the men-folk.

The coos ha's strayed on the prairie; the barn door is brackit wi' the breeze, the fences laid, and the creatures ganged awa'!"

The singles over-nead.

The salies over to tears;

The kind decorously obedient to his word.

The kind decorously obedient to his word.

The salies over nead.

The salies over the authority of their Lord and Salviour even their own chief, and decorously obedient to his word.

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ises more than all! Jessie is the fiancée of an watches, in a sort of roguish resentment, her efforts to remedy the confusion.

"Be awa' wi' ye, Andrew, ye ne'er-do-weel!"

she exclaims, with half a frown, and a dignified

"Coffee be confounded!" he exclaims, impafused to the planeter of an all! Jessie is the jancee of an enterprising young Frenchman, who went, a year enterprising young Frenchman, who went, a year ago, to scrape together, among Californian rocks and rivers, the fortune his aristocratic father results of the planeter of an all! Jessie is the jancee of all all jancee of all jancee of all all jancee of all jancee of all jancee of all ja fused to the young couple. It was a wild scheme, to be sure; and no wonder that when month after month passed, and brought no tidings of him, every one but Jessie should shake their heads in sorrowful distrust, at mention of his name.

But he has found, where so many seek in vain. Disciplined by toil and illness, yet cheered by success, he hastens his return; and this letter, from his first landing-place, is the only one that has reached her during eight long months. Ah, Jessie! Never queen's heart throbbed more triumphantly under her newly-donned royal er-

For the National Era. STRIFE AND PEACE.

BY CAROLINE A. BRIGGS. " The battle of our life is brief, The alarm—the struggle—the relief; Then sleep we, side by side."

Yes, I shall sleep! Some sunny day, When blossoms in the wind are dancing, And children at their cheerful play Heed not the mournful crowd advancing Up through the long and busy street

Thev'll bear me to my last retreat. Or else-it matters not-may rave The storm and sleet and wintry weather Above the bleak and new-made grave, Where care and I lie down together Enough that I shall know it not,

Beneath, in that dark, narrow spot. For I shall sleep! As sweet a sleep As ever graced a babe reposing, Awaits me in the cell so deep, Where I, my weary eyelids closing, At length shall lay me down to rest, Heedless of clods above my breast.

Asleen! how still this pulse will lie, Rid of life's throb that beats so wildly How calm will be this restless eye, Erst bright with tears, now closed so mildly For not one dream of Earth will come

Oh, sweet Repose! Oh, Slumber blest! Oh, Night of Peace!-no storm, no sorrow-No heavy stirring in my Rest, To meet another weary morrow! I shall not note nor Night nor Dawn, But still, with folded hands, sleep on.

To haunt the quiet of that home!

Sleep on, though just above my head Prowl Sin and Misery's haggard faces-For the dull slumber of the Dead All sense of human woe erases; Palsies the heart and cures the brain

Of every fever throb of pain. Armies above my rest may tramp-'Twill not disturb one rigid muscle; I should not heed their iron stamp More than a leaf's complaining rustle; Nav. were the World convened to break My leaden sleep. I should not wake.

And yet, methinks, if steps of those I've known and loved on earth were round me, "I would tame the might of my repose, Shiver the iron cords that bound me Save that I know this could not be.

For Death disowns all sympathy. Well, be it so, since I should yearn And weep and watch for their appearing-Chiding each ling'ring, late return Forever sad, forever fearing-

Then weep not, Friends, what time ye lay The warm, moist earth above my ashes Think what a Rest awaits my clay, And smooth the mound with tearless lash Glad that the wasted form within Has done at length with Care and Sin.

Think that with her the Strife is o'er, Life's stormy, struggling Battle ended : Hope that her soul has gained that Shore To which, though weak, her footsteps tended: And leave her to her Rest-and God!

Marblehead, February, 1851.

Its tragedy of Hope and Pain.

So much of our space has been occupied with this subject of Secession, that we hope to be able to close the discussion with the publication of this and one more number. Both sides Backwoods children are trained by stern ne- of the question have been fully presented.—Ed.

SECESSION .- No. 1.

Mr. Editor: Several communications have appeared lately in your paper on Secession, in which the writer appears to palliate church communion with slaveholders. In the National Era of September 26th last, your correspondent H. S. Fullerton, makes some observations on the subject. Having long taken your paper, and viewing the subject in quite a different light, perhaps you may find room for some further re-

"All Abolitionists," says the writer, "believe that the holding men as property is always sinful; that it ought to be declared a term of communion in every church; and that duty, as well as policy, demands the immediate emancipation of the enslaved." The sinfulness of American slavery has been proved, in abundant instances, to be entirely opposed to the holy law of God, to the whole spirit of the Scriptures of truth. I have seldom found even slaveholders to deny this perfect love to God and love to our neighbor as ourselves, shown by doing no ill to our neighbor, doing unto others as we would have others do to On these two commandments of love, saith the Lord, "hang all the law and the prophets."— Matt. xxii, 40. The late Mr. Duncan's work on

Slavery illustrates this at large. Your correspondent mentions every church; probably alluding to the various assemblies of professing Christians in these perilous times of the latter days, foretold in 2 Tim iii, 1. We suppose he means the Roman Catholic church, the Episcopalian, the Methodist, Baptist, (free-will and regular,) Reformers, and many others, too tedious to mention. The Presbyterian creed seems more particularly alluded to, and any other assemblies of promiscuous characters which abound in the present day. We may reasonably suppose that no humble follower of Jesus of Nazareth, or of the fishermen of Galilee, will presume to interfere with the discipline of those pseudo-Christian assemblies. No Christian expects to see un believers reverence the authority of the Almighty God, any further than it suits their worldly interests, or the fashions of the day. The Supreme Ruler of the Universe, as he suffered in former ages, in his wisdom, all nations to walk in their own ways, (Acts xiv, 16,) so he now suffers nations and professing churches. He has revealed his will to man-"Invites us earnestly, but not compels." As we sow here, we shall soon reap. Those who believe will reverence the authority of the Almighty, and "tremble at his word."—Isa. lxvi, 2. Those who believe not, will show it by disobedience. The churches of God, when first founded in Judea by the Apostles, (1 Thes. ii, 14,) and were exhorted to "stand fast, and hold the traditions which they had been

taught, whether by word or epistle, were churche

of believers—persons who had turned from the service of sin to the service of God. None of

All the reasonings of reformers who may agree or disagree—all the scurrilous epithets of proud politicians, in alluding to such as contend for the freedom of the immortal souls of dying men-al-the ridiculous reproaches published by slavery vindicating editors-all the soul-deceiving preach ings and writings of men called clergymen contrary notwithstanding-"the wrath of God is revealed from heaven against all ungodliness of men who hold the truth in unrighteousness."— Rom. i, 18. And we shall find many professors

whether individuals or families, churches or na

mighty, either in this life, or in that which is to

come, or in both.

ons, on pain of the certain wrath of the Al-

now holding the truth in unrighteousness.
Your correspondent observes that "Reformers disagree as to the best means of carrying out triumphantly under her newly-donned royal ermine, than yours under that frock of purple stuff to-night! Happy girl! for whom the course of true love, that has run roughly enough, is at last paved smoothly with gold! We will leave you to your congratulations and your dreams. May disappointment cloud them never! or cloud only to paint, as now, the rainbow on your heart when the sunshine returns! blind, perishing man; but he asks not informa-tion from him. He hears in mercy the prayers of the contrite through the one Mediator. But he has purposed to stain the pride of all glory, and to bring into contempt all the honorable of the earth, whether political or religious .- Isaiai

> Your correspondent justly observes that there are but two great parties on earth—the church of God, and the world lying in wickedness. Those two parties are destined to be eternally separated; and it seems to be the will of God, that in many cases they should be separated in this world. If believers are reproached as "Comeouters," "infuriated fanatics," "higher-law gentry," "ignorant zealots," as "whitened with the foam of sanctity," and such abusive names, too numerous to mention in the newspapers of the day, such as the *Louisville Journal*—still it re-mains a plain commandment of God to all the followers of his Son, to come out and be separate from unbelievers, idolaters, and all unrighteousness-2 Cor. v, 14, 15, 17-in church fellowship—1 Cor. v, 11—though not in our ordinary business; if so, we must go out of the world—1 Cor. v, 10. What the Presbyterian creed says, or Mr. Gordon says, in his sermon to which you correspondent alludes, will have but little weight with those whose faith is founded upon the Apos-tles and Prophets, Jesus Christ being the chief corner-stone. The language of Jehovah to all his opposers is—"Associate yourselves, O ye people, and ye shall be broken in pieces; and give ear all ye of far countries; gird yourselves, and ye shall be broken in pieces. Take connect together, and it shall come to nought. Speak the word, and it shall not stand, for God is with us."—

LIBERTY ORGANIZATION.

HOOSOCK, RENSELAER Co., N. Y., 15th 3d month, 1851. To the Editor of the National Era:

DEAR FRIEND: Thee not only allows thy correspondents to speak plainly, but invites them to do so. This is right, and entitles the editor to the confidence and esteem of his country—for it diffuses different views upon the same topics through the same class of readers; a privilege that too many editors withhold from their

The importance of a reorganization of the friends of Union, of Freedom, and Humanity, it appears to me, cannot be too strongly urged upon

All history, from the death of Abel to the present time, bears one continuous testimony, that all injustice and despotism is a violation of the will of the Divine Mind, and repugnant to the instincts of men; and in all nations that have gone before us, where justice has been withheld and the natural rights of the people abridged, and this system persisted in, the Eternal Law of Retribution has been vindicated by the downfall of the empire. Can we expect an exception in favor of the Government of the United States? It must be manifest to every reflecting mind, that so sure as time continues, and God holds nations amen ble to his moral law, that our Government must modify some of its institutions, or experience the fate of those that have gone before it.

Good or bad examples in parents are powerful auxiliaries to virtue or vice in the children. A profane father will generally have profane so with a Government. serve in its head a disregard of the plainest duties of justice, morality, and religion, they imitate

the example-corruption ensues, and virtue and union are destroyed. American Slavery is one of the most unmitigated systems of despotism the world has ever witnessed; the most extensive and complete generator of vice and corruption that human depray

ity can devise.

It is a creature of law; and if its extension is limited at all, it must be limited by law. We, the people, are the law-makers, through our repreentatives chosen at the ballot-box.

In proportion, then, as we love God and his attributes—Justice, Virtue, and Liberty; as we love the Union and desire its continuance, and the prosperity and happiness of ourselves and

fellow-men-so are we anxious to see the friends

of the Union, of Justice, and good Government, organizing for the preservation of those inestimable blessings. The course of governmental policy upon all general topics appears to be so nearly dictated by past experience, as to command almost common

A strong navy and a considerable landed force "to preserve peace" is, for the present at least, the settled policy of the country. "Bank or no Bank" is an obsolete question. The policy of a high tariff has been tried and abandoned by its

The true Gospel Millennium-when all men shall recognise in God one common Father, and in the human family one common brotherhood, when "nations like kindred drops shall mingle into one"-is. I fear, too remote to make Free Trade an advisable article in the creed of a political party, whose organization is prompted by considerations of so much more immediate and prac-

The doctrine of Internal Improvement, especially of a National character, is gradually finding its advocates in all political parties, and may be safely left to command support upon its

The best disposition of the public domain is a question yet to be matured and carried out upon principles of enlightened patriotism and the pro gressive spirit of the age.

The friends of Justice, of Union, and Liberty, need not be separated upon any of these and other minor topics of national concern. They have their advocates and opponents in all sections of the Union, and among all parties of the day, and must claim, and will receive, the attention their character and importance demand. And hence they should not be introduced as

motto is inscribed upon the arms of our Union—"All men are equal;" "and for the preservation of their equal rights Governments are established among men, deriving all their just powers from the consent of the governed." As the friends and advocates of Slavery are laying aside all old party issues, and uniting under the common banner of despotism, and consequent corruption and dissolution, so I would leave the members of this new organization for Freedom not only at liberty to entertain and vindicate their own private opinions upon these subjects, but I would not even ask them to adopt either of the

those who might wish to unite with us from the opposite party.

The Buffalo Convention was one of the most sublime moral and political exhibitions of modern times—patriots from all sections and all parties

AGRICULTURAL GEOLOGY.- No. 14. BY JOSIAH HOLBROOK.

Truly thine

Next to granite formations, hornblend rocks oc-Next to granite formations, hornblend rocks occupy the highest positions upon our globe. To some extent the hornblend and granite formations are intermingled with each other. Mica and hornblend are not unfrequently found in the same mass or even range of rocks. This combination, company of the combination of the com blend; the former giving them a slaty structure, the latter increased durability. Hornblend gneiss is an appropriate name for such a combination. Masses of pure hornblend sometimes have a slaty structure, as found in considerable quantities in the vicinity of New York and Baltimore, in both of which cities it is used for building purposes. It may be called slaty hornblend. Fine grains of quartz are frequently interspersed through hornblend of a slaty structure, properly called hornblend slate. Crystallized hornblend is not uncommon. Such crystals are found in considerations. "six carriages, one engine, two suctions, and three hose carriages," their colors, like those of Bohemia, being white and scarlet. But the "Sansone Hook and Ladder Brigade" outdid them all, for while their trainages were covered with decorations, "even to be hubs of the wheels," their colors, like those of Bohemia, being white and scarlet. But the "Sansone Hook and Ladder Brigade" outdid them all, for while their trainages were covered with decorations, "even to be hubs of the wheels," their colors, like those of Bohemia, being white and scarlet. But the "Sansone Hook and Ladder Brigade" outdid them all, for while their trainages were covered with decorations, "even to be hubs of the wheels," their colors, like those of Bohemia, being white and scarlet. But the "Sansone Hook and Ladder Brigade" outdid them all, for while their trainages were covered with decorations, "even to be hubs of the wheels," their colors, like those of Bohemia, being white and scarlet. But the "Sansone Hook and Ladder Brigade" outdid them all, for while their trainages were covered with decorations, "even to be hubs of the wheels," their colors, like those of Bohemia, being white and scarlet. But the "Sansone Hook and Ladder Brigade" outdid them all, for while their trainages were covered with decorations, "even to be hubs of the wheels," the form of a pyramid, on the summit of which was perched a real live caple, "captured that the best of the property of the prope blend; the former giving them a slaty structure, common. Such crystals are found in considerable quantity and of much beauty in Franconia, New Hampshire in connection with iron mines, wrought there to some extent. Micacious iron ore, or mica largely and richly impregnated with concerted execution of the ode by the entire pop-

terials for ironmasters.

Next to granite and hornblend rocks, lime forcither or both of the formations of granite and hornblend. Corals are immensely various and hornblend. Corals are immensely various and exceedingly beautiful. In the immediate vicinity of Bermuda is a field of corals, some twenty miles by ten in extent, which, seen through water several feet deep and perfectly transparent, presents an object of great beauty and richness. porized State had demanded and obtained its adpresents an object of great beauty and richness. The prisoners at that English estalishment are frequently employed to procure, by diving, specimens of eoral from that exhaustless field of beauty and richness, which are sent to numerous cities and individuals upon both continents for ornaments upon mantel-pieces. In many places coral rock is used as the only building material. For forts it is probably preferable to any other materials. forts it is probably preferable to any other material. It is more difficult to shatter by cannon balls than any other rock. Though not hard, it is tough. Coral is the carbonate of lime. The Potomac marble, used for the pillars in the as sembly chambers in the American Capitol, is calcareous puddingstone. It is composed of pebbles of the carbonate of lime, of various sizes, from that of man's head to grains smaller than a pea. EXPERIMENTS.—Some eighteen years since the Boston boys, and girls, too, prepared small elementary cabinets of geology for all the members of the Massachusetts Legislature, to be circulated among the schools in their respective legislative

districts. The next Legislature ordered a geo-logical survey of the State. Not long after that patriotic enterprise in Boston, the Philadelphia boys, of course aided by the girls, prepared small geological cabinets, which they sent to all the counties in Pennsylvania, and, in addition, a large collection to the library rooms in the State Capitol, during the session of the Legislature. That same Legislature ordered a geological survey of Pennsylvania.

a geological survey of Pennsylvania.

Within a year past the Washington boys and girls have prepared mineral specimens in great numbers, especially the materials of the national this huildings in that city, which they have distributed in the sack which contained the bodies was torn as under, and on going nearer, he found the one of the bodies were missing! tant period, a "CABINET OF NATURE AND ART" in every school in our Union, the whole making some eighty thousand "Exploring Agencies" to develop and apply the mineral and other natural resources of our country; also, to provide a safety valve for the surplus boy power now exhibited in awlessness and violence.

From the London Times. THE BIRTHDAY OF A STATE.

In order to appreciate the story we are going short years ago the name of California conor Bhootan. The country itself was a vast un-explored desert, and the shores of the Pacific about San Francisco were scantily tenanted by about San Francisco were scantily tenanted by a few scores of Russians and Spaniards, who left; his strength fails, the candle falls from his lived without rivalry or suspicion, and who scarcely waited for the sanction of their redarkness. spective Governments to effect such changes or sales of ground as convenience might suggest. Ment, and thrown himself on his bed; but Nobody knew or cared whether the enormous fearful spectre has still followed him—it tract beyond contained inhabitants or not, and a journey across its plains was considered as hands. At this climax of terror, the doctor loudly remarmable as a journey through central Africa.

If we were to speak at this moment of the province of Sonora, it is probable that nine-tenths of

At this, th our readers would be without any distinct conception of the locality referred to; yet Sonora is the next "county" to California, and, in 1847, one region was about as well known as the other.

This remote district is now the seat of a powerful independent State—a State which has been founded and constituted, from beginning to end, in about thirty months' time, and which, though "Do you, then, wish to destroy me?" exclaimed in about thirty months' time, and which, though junior in political birth even to the French Republic, has obtained a formal recognition of its existence, and is exercising all the functions of an organized Commonwealth. When the precious metals of Potosi and Peuu were first poured

The good doctor then rose and procured a into Europe, the discovery exerted an instantane- light; he muffled his unexpected visiter in an old ous influence on the affairs of the Old World, but dressing gown; and, having made him take sor failed to create any corresponding movements in the New. The treasures of California, on the crime had brought him to the scaffold. contrary, have hitherto wrought their chief wonders in the land of their production; and, though they have not yet materially affected the curren-cy of Europe, they have called into being, at the cy of Europe, they have called into being, at the extremities of the Pacific, a community unparalleled in the manifold fusions of races or combinations of men. Apart, therefore, from the amusing features of the following sketch, we set the poor creature. He could not keep him in his house, and to turn him out would be to expose him to certain death. The only way, then, was to get him into the country; so, having made him dress himself in some old clothes, which the kind doctor selected from his wardrobe, he riously commend to the reader's observation the left town early, accompanied by his protégé, whom extraordinary purport of the scene, as an earnest of what the industry of all nations may succeed in upon which he had been called in.

sion to the American Union, and in this wise was the ceremonial solemnized. As the day broke upon San Francisco, the American banner, augmented by an additional star, was hoisted in the centre of the town, under a "federal salute" of artillery. The echoes were taken up by the ships in the harbor, and the flags of every country under the sun found their appropriate place. Then commenced the procession, which, according to the sentiments of the reader, may be likened characteristic features of an organization whose ing pomp of a pantomime. First came the Chief Marshal, in white and gold, and his staff, in skyblue and silver. Next followed the "Mounted Californians," who would, we are told, have been stronger had they not been disappointed in horses They were succeeded by the "Californian Piowho carried a banner of white satin, fringed with gold, and charged with a device exhibiting a pioneer just landed, who strikes off a piece of rock with his hammer, and discovers the State seal of the community underneath. From his mouth issues the exclamation, "Eureka, whig or Democratic—implies all that we ask, either of them would be naturally repulsive to those who might wish to units and the stands a native in a genuine attitude of dismay. After these, followed "the Guards," commanded by "Captain Howard," an aristocratic battalion which are a stands a native in a genuine attitude of dismay. After these, followed "the Guards," commanded by "Captain Howard," an aristocratic battalion which are a stands and the stands a native in a genuine attitude of dismay. while by his side stands a native in a genuine at. | himevenue filled up the interval between the military and the civil portion of the procession, which to hide.

"Ah, Jessie! you needn't cover your face with price check curtain! Come, I know it's from Pierre, now; and by Yankee right of that guess I have a right to know what's come to the chap!" them from the truth. To such assemblies the "Silence, David!" counsels his father, wisely. "Jessie lifts her tear-flushed face to him without Jessie lifts her tear-flushed face to him without pour dark price lifts her tear-flushed face to him without pour desired lifts her tear-flushed face to him without pour desired lifts her tear-flushed face to him without pour desired lifts her tear-flushed face to him without pour desired lifts her tear-flushed face to him without pour desired lifts her tear-flushed face to him without pour desired lifts her tear-flushed face to him without pour desired lifts her tear-flushed face to him without pour desired lifts her tear-flushed face to him without pour desired lifts her tear-flushed face to him without pour desired lifts her tear-flushed face to him without pour desired lifts her tear-flushed face to him without pour desired lifts her tear-flushed face to him without pour generous assistance, I should and are now, to all who tread in their steps—to the check curtain! Come, I know it's from business, I succeeded him, and became lifty on the one hand, and more treachery and a benefor of wire-pulling on the other, they were about sity on the one hand, and more treachery and a benefor do wire-pulling on the other, they were swallowed up of Hunkerism. Let us learn wissually and are now, to all who tread in their steps—to the from business, I succeeded him, and became lifty on the one hand, and more treachery and a benefor on the Celestial Empire, arrayed lith the settlers from the Celestial Empire, arrayed lith the settlers from the Celestial Empire, arrayed lith to one hand, and more treachery and a benefor do wire-pulling on the other, they were swallowed up of Hunkerism. Let us learn wish the settlers from business, I succeeded him, and became with the settlers from business, I was headed by a company of Englishmen, under

ifornia was reserved to a beautiful little girl, who Will thee not invite an interchange of senti- stood in the middle, arrayed in white satin, with ment through the press, and an expression of the sentiments of thy patrons through the mail? | a wreath of roses. The car bore a motto of posentiments of thy patrons through the mail? served." From the representatives of Federation, the pomp descended to the delegates of the province. The Mayor and Aldermen appeared in dark-blue scarfs, with gold trimmings and white armlets, and were followed by the police, who, in this land of freedom, form an integral part of the

procession, instead of escorting it. They mustered "in strong force" under colors of azure satin, and

posed of quartz, felspar, mica, and hornblend, is called signific granite, as it contains all the ingreand bore, for their device, a burning building dients found both in granite and sienite. Gneiss with the motto, "We destroy to save." The rooks also contain very often both mica and horn-

reate ode, composed by a lady for the occasion. ore, or mica largely and richly impregnated with iron, is found in Franconia, furnishing incresting specimens for mineral cabinets, as well as raw ma-Forgetting for a moment the decorative fea-tures of this exhibition, let the reader consider nations constitute the highest mountain ranges. the extraordinary character of the facts it sym-Calcareous minerals, though less abundant, are more various and beautiful than are found in dreds of thousands of souls, collected from all

mission into the most powerful Federation in the

From Blackwood's Magazine. THE RESCUED CRIMINAL.

A great number of persons who know the celeorated Dr. B-, a professor of the College of Surgeons, have often heard him relate the following anecdote:

One day that he had procured the bodies of two criminals, who had been hung, for the purpose of anatomy, not being able to find the key of the dissecting room at the moment the two subjects were brought, he ordered them to be deposited in

an apartment contiguous to his bed-room.

During the evening, Dr. B—— wrote and read as usual, previous to retiring to rest. The clock had just struck one, and all the family slept soundly, when all at once a dull sound proceeded from the room containing the bodies.

Thinking that perhaps the cat had been shut up there by mistake, he went to see what could be the cause of the unexpected noise. What was his astonishment, or rather his horror, on discovery

public buildings in that city, which they have dis- torn asunder, and on going nearer, he found that tributed by various public functionaries, both of this and other countries, very widely over the this and other countries, very widely over the world. The result of such a force, with a momentum so rapidly increasing, must be, at no distance the body could have been stolen. The good doctor felt rather nervous on remarking this, and it was not without an uneasy sensation that he began to look about him, when, to his horror and

upright in the corner. Poor Dr. B——, at this unexpected appara-tion, became transfixed with terror, which was in-creased by observing the dead and sunken eyes of the corpse fixed upon him; whichever way he moved, those dreadful eyes still followed him. The worthy doctor, more dead than alive, now began to beat a quick retreat, without, however, losing sight of the object of his terror; he reto subjoin, the reader must recollect that three treated step by step, one hand holding the candle, short years ago the name of California conthe other extended in search of the door, which veyed no more impressive ideas to European or he at length gained; but there is no escape, the even American ears than that of Kamtschatka spectre has risen and followed him, whose livid

> The good doctor has, however, gained his apartment, and thrown himself on his bed; but the caught him, and seizes hold of his feet with both

Whoever you are, leave me!"

At this, the spectre let go its hold, and moaned feebly these words— "Pity, good hangman! have pity on me!"
The good doctor now discovered the mystery, and regained, by little and little, his composure. He explained to the criminal, who had so narro ly escaped death, who he was, and prepared to call

restoring cordial, testified a desire to know what He was a deserter. The good doctor did not well know what means

When they had got into the open country, the The 29th day of December was selected by the wretched creature threw himself at the feet of his Californians as the birthday of their State—as a festival to be celebrated in honor of their admistration and liberator, to whom he swore an eternal gratitude; and the generous doctor, have ing relieved his wants by a small sum of money, the grateful creature left him, with many blessings and prayers for his happiness. About twelve years after this occurrence, Dr.

ing gone one day to the bank, he was accosted by a well-dressed man—one who had been pointed out to him as one of the most opulent me of the city.

the sentiments of the reader, may be likened either to the tournament in Ivanhoe, or the opening pomp of a pantomime. First came the Chief Marshal, in white and gold, and his staff, in skyhouse; which invitation the worthy doctor accept On arriving at the merchant's house, he was shown into an elegant apartment, where a most charming woman and two lovely children welcomed him in the most friendly manner; which reception surprised him the more, coming from per

sons he had never before met. From into his counting-house, seized his hand, and having pressed it with friendly warmth, said to

"Do you not recollect me?"

" No," said the doctor. "Well, then, I remember you well, and your forms for the occasion, and attracted particular features will never be obliterated from my memo-applause. The offices of the State and of the her the poor descrier? On leaving you, I went to Holland. Writing a good hand, and being a good accountant, I soon obtained a situation as clerk in a merchant's office. My good conduct and zeal soon gained for me the confidence of my employer

THE NATIONAL ERA. WASHINGTON, APRIL 3, 1851.

Terms - two dollars per annum, always payable in ad

us two NEW subscribers, shall have the three copies for five dollars. Clubs: five copies for eight dollars; ten copies for

"AMERICAN TELEGRAPH" is the title of a penny daily, lately commenced in this city by Connolly, esting paper, and Mr. Connolly is already very overslaugh. favorably known to the public, through his connection with the Republic, as local editor. The enterprise deserves well of our citizens, and bids talent may defy the public sentiment of his par- daring of the English people, have been in full

THE INFLUENCE OF ONE MAN.

den, unexpected, total repudiation his friends and amazed his enemies; filled one serious detriment to the interests of any considsorrow, shame, and indignation. Had not the duty to announce openly his convictions, and rally death of General Taylor opened the way for a around him the many citizens of the South, who new Cabinet, the close of Mr. Webster's Sena- now in secret deplore the evils of Slavery, but torial term would have afforded the People of from prudential considerations suppress their equal political rights; but bloody revolution in Massachusetts an opportunity to show their sense opinions. of his political apostacy, by permitting him to retire from public life. But, the accession of Mr. Fillmore prevented him from falling into their hands.

From that hour, slaveholders and their allies, without distinction of Party, determined that this signal act of treachery to Northern Principles should be rewarded with signal honors; it would never do to overlook the claims of a statesman who had risked so much in their behalf. Under the pressure of their influence, Mr. Fillmore was prevailed upon to interpose between him and his constituents, and to assign him the highest place in his Administration, of the future character of which, the appointment was an infallible

From that day to this, by the contrivances of his friends and of himself, he has been constantly kept before the American People, and an act, which ought to have overwhelmed him with political odium, has been held up as an infinite claim to their admiration and confidence. Let us review some of these contrivances.

A circular letter, expressive of high approbation of his conduct, a sort of testimonial to character, is circulated by his zealous partisans for signatures, and when, by every appeal to good nature, to policy, to personal friendship, to old attachments, the requisite number of signers has been obtained, their names are paraded in the newspapers to show how well the great statesman is sustained in his apostacy.

treats by the notion that the Union was about to fall, when Daniel Webster with a noble daring fall, when Daniel Webster with a noble daring | rial for clothing the world, from the Soden, and the aggression her fall, while it would bring ruin on the whole Despotism. stepped forward, put his Atlantean shoulders fabric of modern civilization, would cause a revoby his strength.

Greetings from Democratic veterans, trained

Then come addresses and letters from Union and the deeds of the man who has been willing to sacrifice himself in the effort to avert them. To all these testimonials Mr. Webster returns

prompt and patriotic answers, dwelling upon the growth of one must be regarded as perilous to Union and the Constitution, as if for the first time the People needed to be informed of the obligations of the one or the blessings of the other, and as if the first discoverer of both were

the city of Boston rescues by surprise from the custody of a deputy marshal, off his guard, an alleged fugitive from slavery. What a famous occasion for a display of the sublimest attributes of the Government-of its inexorable determination to vindicate the Majesty of the Laws, of its noble heroism in behalf of the Union! A Proclamation, necessary preliminary to the use of the War Power, as lightning preludes the thunder, startles the country. The telegraphic wires are kept hot with the fervors of patriotic anxiety which quivers along them, as the illustrious Secretary of State receives from and sends to his Boston commissioner alarm-messages. The clash of arms is tling of chains tells that the navy is getting underweigh. With such dread preparations to catch a poor runaway, and punish the few negroes who, after taking him from a sleepy deputy, went quiillustrious Secretary of State and his President and the Constitution are safe in their custody?

But, the immortality gained on this famous oceasion, is not enough. The honor and humanity of the Government have been beautifully illustrated by the untiring Secretary. An unfortuhim an opportunity to magnify the power and resources of our glorious Republic, and show ence—it could answer no purpose, unless to tickle the national vanity and afford an opportunity to of our elder brother. The United States seek Mr. Webster's partisans for a little glorification; but it was called for by Senatorial resolution, and

And then follows an epistolary correspondence between the venerable schoolmaster and his of ambition, much less of interest. Common inence, concerning a carriage, brace of horses and | consumer and producer for the other. The stop- | Press denounces Virginia as being now the foreharness, which was handsomely acknowledged by page of our production would ruin her, as the the Secretary, with elequent allusion to the destruction of her industry would prostrate us. Union and Constitution, elegantly garnished with classic quotation.

The latest effort at glorification is a dinner Convention of Maryland, in session at that place, other nation." Whig and Democrat united to do him honor.

Nor do we blame the South for seeking to ex- one by one, have given way, and more and more by "this prominent postmaster," at the best, it will standing we no longer publish laws 'by authority.'

selves with pecuniary or other personal interests; formance of camp duty in times of peace. That and who hope to share in what they suppose the nation will be found to be most dangerous in Every subscriber renewing his subscription, and sending rising fortunes of Mr. Webster. To them he is war, whose citizens in peace are left at liberty to largely indebted for these systematic efforts to develop their energies in fearful struggles with keep him before the country. They would pre- adversity, or in the daring pursuits of fortune,

The 7th of March, 1850, witnessed his sud- as such, to support the policy of Slavery Restricof the Ordi- tion by positive law. The time may come when Territory-a policy to which by his position as a encourage the defection from the Wrong of some Massachusetts Whig, by his long course of oppo- equally distinguished statesman in another quarletters, and declarations innumerable, he had talent, arriving at the conclusion that the highest been solemnly, and, in the judgment of the Pub. | welfare of the Republic demands the abolition lie, irrevocably committed. That act shocked of Slavery, and that this can be effected without

For the National Era. CHRISTMAS TO THE ORPHAN.

BY MISS PHEBE CAREY.

When my morning dream was broken By the glad bell's happy chime, Heard I childish voices shouting "Tis the merry Christmas time!" Where life heaved its restless tide. Pleasant glances met each other, Smiling lip to lip replied.

And I walked among them, thinking, While I kept my lonesome way, They are happy, very happy, Who have home and friends to-day To my heart I kept repeating, I am weary, I am lorn, None have said to me; "God bless you! Since the bells rung in the morn.

So I woke within my bosom Such a tempest of dark woe, That my heart to-night is rocking On its wild swells to and fro!

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE BRITISH PEOPLE.

All the children, all the maidens

All are happy that I see;

But life never, never, never,

Had a sadder day fer me!

in language, and in institutions, and united as we are more than any other two nations, by com-merce, we should prefer the continuance of her Next follow gratulatory letters from Doctors of Divinity, imposed upon in their secluded reof Divinity, imposed upon in their secluded reder the massive pile, which now only stands | lution in this country only less momentous than in her own."

Thus speaks the Southern Press of England, champions of slavery, are next in order. Old and we take pleasure in avowing our cordial con-Party animosities are forgotten in the gush of currence in the sentiments it expresses. There warm gratitude to this new Saviour of the Union. | are prejudiced and narrow-minded persons on both sides of the Atlantic, who would sow the seeds of discord and alienation between the Unithem in the position of antagonists, with interests the security of the other. These constitute but a small portion of the citizens in either country, but they make up in zeal and clamor what they

same sphere of civilization. The fact that they have one language in common, in which are embodied the imperishable records of their laws and triumphs over Despotism, is of itself a stronger bond of sympathy and relationship than can exist between either of them and any other nation. ties which distinguish the American from the Englishman, the truth remains that they belong to one family, are alike in essentials of character-in hardiness, adventure, tenacity of purheard, as the army is put in motion, and the rat- contempt of pretension and imposture, self-religovernment and respect for order—alike in their ox is gored. For example, let us suppose that all ample provision for domestic comfort, their commercial enterprise, and their strong instinct for etly about their business, who can doubt that the | colonization; alike in their religion, fundamental laws and institutions, and social usages.

> opment without infringement on the sphere of are up to the golden rule." the other. In the Old World, the star of Great Britain is now, and has long been, in the ascendling influence over the destinies of mankind. No Peaceable non-conformity to such laws, conjoined and so thoroughly as they do. This continent is duty of the citizen, unless circumstances justify the grand field of our operations; Australasia, a revelation. New Zealand, and India, the magnificent domain no interference in European or Oriental affairs: ready possesses in America. There can be no good sense and moderation. And, if no conflict mon relationship. Each is the most important egates to the Southern Congress. The Southern the character of that journal.

With such ties between us, such grounds for mutual respect and affection, there is reason why we "should prefer the continuance of her politigiven to him at Annapolis, by the Constitutional | cal ascendency in Europe to the accession of any

maintain this ascendency. Divided as she is in political millennium made its advent in Annapo- territory, she is no more so than when she marlis. The President, and Daniel Webster, and shalled Europe against Napoleon, and conquered Henry Clay, and General Cass, and General the Conqueror. We cannot see in her present Foote, were toasted and drunk by Jew and Gentile. Greek and Barbarian. It was a Pentecost Press attempts to point out. She has doubled able to say whether all arrive at the office, or tile, Greek and Barbarian. It was a Pentecost | Press attempts to point out. She has doubled of good feeling, only, instead of speaking in many her population in the last fifty years, besides tongues, all were made to speak in one tongue, sending out vast streams of emigration to all tongues, all were made to speak in one tongue, sending out vast streams of emigration to all and then, again, the directions in many instances, and that was burdened with the praises of Daniel parts of the world. She has more than doubled are so badly written that we have much trouble sarily blameworthy or discreditable. The politician who abandons a wrong course for a right ent century. Statistics show that there is less tiently submitted to."—Republic. one, does well, and deserves the praise of a well- pauperism, less crime, less ignorance, less propordoer. It was the change from a right to a wrong tionate taxation, less suffering, a higher standard masters. They have their own troubles and vex- kick out from under them the ladders by which position that brought down upon the head of of living among them, than there was then. As ations, and publishers, we doubt not, sometimes they have ascended, if they choose. But the Mr. Webster the reprobation of the best men to the conflict of classes, its bitterness has been saddle upon them the consequences of their own mitigated rather than aggravated, as monopolies, faults. But, allowing due weight to what is said in the Whig party will still be needed, notwith-

that defrauds his advocate. The upholders of Slavery are wise in honoring the politicians who army at home has been reduced to fifty thousand day to day, considerable numbers of letters, dated venture something to favor its interests. And men, while that of France has been augmented about the middle of February, and which had we feel disposed to pity, rather than denounce, to four or five hundred thousand—at the first tap | been about a month on their way to Washington. | principles." SUBSCRIBERS will please remember, as their the well-meaning gentlemen, not much versed in of an invader's drum, could we suppose France Nor will it explain how it happened that for two subscriptions run out, that the postage on the Era, | politics, who, put in terror by imaginary dangers | mad enough, with volcanic elements at work in | or three weeks in succession, during the same after the 30th of June, will be about one-half to the Union, have offered up incense to Mr. her own bowels, to dream of a descent upon her period, the packages of the Era for several post what it is now. We hope they will bear in mind | Webster, as the saviour of the country in a dark | ancient rival, every man on English soil would | offices in those States failed entirely of reaching too that we rely upon them as our best agents for and threatening hour. But there is a large class be transformed into a soldier, more formidable their points of destination, though no change of keeping up and extending the circulation of the of trading politicians who care nothing for Truth, than the best drilled mcrcenary that breathes. any kind had been made in our office, and no com- the Presidency men guilty of base proscription paper. Lest they may have forgotten, we repub- Justice, or Mercy-who have no conceptions of It is a mistake to suppose that the martial virtues plaint of such irregularity had ever been made like that just noticed. National Well-Being, that do not connect them- are best cultivated by the unwilling, sluggish per- before.

> pare the way for his elevation to the Presidency, while the products of their ever-working enerperfectly indifferent as to the combinations of gies, instead of being wasted in useless war-armaparties by which it might be effected, or as to ments, go to the aggrandizement of national sources. The same causes which, as some sup-The example of Mr. Webster shows how far a pose, have been operating unfavorably upon the statesman of high position and commanding warlike character, or, rather, the courage and

> > and we rejoiced when we saw with what irresistinsurrection, and upheld the cause of order. The Southern Press exaggerates the dangers to be apprehended from France. That Republic is warlike, but she is not so stable in her domes-Frenchman now dreams of the conquest of Great him. Britain, and the Southern Press pays but a poor France, when it supposes that the immense appetite for plunder. We were not aware that guilty of conduct as cowardly as it was brutal. the robber-instinct was characteristic of the

French people, The history of the late revolupiles of wealth, and yet prohibited plunder under pain of death, scarcely gives countenance to the notion that the treasures of London are so whose ostensible mission is one of love. If he has

upon England for the sake of plunder! There is nothing in the circumstances of the two Powers, nothing in their relations to each other, nothing in their relations to Europe genecontrary, they belong to the same great system of Representative Government, and they are

CORRESPONDENTS - ERROR CORRECTED.

munications of so much importance that they are apt to get out of humor, if obliged to wait for | flee their publication. We are disposed to be as into another, said the Saviour. But he did not obliging as possible, but our sheet is not gum- say, give a pledge that you will not exercise your obliging as possible, but our sheet is not gumelastic. There are communications now on our table, and in our pigeon-holes, enough to fill the Era for a month to come to the exclusion of everything else. We cannot print them all at once, nor can we consent to crowd them upon our readers so rapidly, as to deprive them of that variety of entertainment which they have a right to look | do what he has an undoubted right to do, as he is for. Some time ago, a correspondent who had in laboring for the emancipation of the slave." furnished us some articles on a subject largely discussed in our columns, not seeing them in the paper as soon as he expected, sent us a note withdrawing his subscription. He is welcome to do so; his articles will be disposed of without the slightest reference to that fact. Another, impatient of waiting, publishes his communication in another paper. We had intended to publish it, but this will save us the necessity. The closwritten under a misapprehension of our views.

We copy it for the purpose of correcting it: "Now, as an example of wrong and wicked for the reclamation of fugitive slaves.

"I understand you (though of opinion that the law is unjust) to recommend passive obedience to it. Now I insist, dear friend, that justice will never reverse its own judgment, no matter whose the vigilance of their pursuers, but exactly the same number of free persons, including yourself, be seized and carried into slavery. Would the wrong thus done be any greater than if they had caught the identical slaves that escaped? And significant term, has a mission to accomplish, and in that event, do you suppose you would still feel it your duty to practice and teach passive obedi-ence to the law in question? If you would, you

We have never taught passive obedience, or any other kind of obedience to laws requiring us ant; in the New World, the 'United States are to do wrong. Our position, so often affirmed that

VIRGINIA OPPOSED TO SECESSION.

The Legislature of Virginia has adopted, with great unanimity, (there being but two or three dissentients in either branch,) resolutions in most of the " submission States."

ALLEGED IRREGULARITIES OF THE MAIL.

prominent postmaster at the West, in reply to letter calling his attention to certain alleged post office irregularities, are worthy the consideration of our brethren of the press

"Those editors who complain do not labor in the details of their offices. Many of them confide the wrapping and addressing of their papers to boys, and the packages are sent to the post offices in wheelbarrows, baskets, and arms, in an whether in time for the mail, or not. Subscribers may be neglected by omission or misdirection; to read them. The folding often causes the direction to run over the edges of packages, and on the opposite side. This is a serious drawback in

LYNCHING IN KENTUCKY.

The American Baptist, of Utica, New York, publishes letters from the Rev. Edward Mat- District of New York, vice Palmer V. Kellogg thews, giving an account of his barbarous treatment in Kentucky.

Mr. Matthews, it seems, is an agent of the Wimer, & McGill. It is a neatly printed, inter- what old issues it might become necessary to power, and the multiplication of national re- exercise of his agency, visited that State, and took occasion to advocate from the pulpit anti-slavery sentiments. Not long since, in the village of Richmond, Madison county, he applied to several churches for permission to lecture on the moral ticular section of the Union, and yet retain operation in this country; but we all know with and religious condition of the slaves, but was unplace, power, and reputation. Had Mr. Webster what eagerness, at the first signal of war, successful. February 1st, in the evening, he maintained his original ground on the Territorial our peace-loving, peace-drilled people sprang at preached to the colored congregation of that place, From March 7th, 1850, to March 31st, 1851, the Question, scarcely a prominent man in his party | the throat of the Republic of Mexico, and that, after which he was assailed by a mob and driven most prominent, if not the most attractive object | would have dared to abandon the Wilmot Pro- too, in a war pronounced by more than one-half from the town. Returning in a short time, he in the political world, has been Daniel Webster. viso. He changed, and whole battalions went of them to be unjust and aggressive. The South- left a communication respecting the transaction at During that period he has reached an eminence over with him; the eloquence and influence of ern Press has mistaken the character of the the office of the Richmond Chronicle, and again dehigher, if not more enviable, than was ever his distinguished politicians and ecclesiastics were at English People, their condition and resources. parted, but had not gone far, before he was overonce enlisted in his defence; and his party ceased, Never were they more powerful, more courage- taken by four men, who seized him, and led him ous, more capable of prolonged endurance, abler to an out-of-the-way place, where they consultto inflict deadly blows, than they are now. Abroad ed as to what they should do with him. They nance of 1787 in its application to United States | this example of defection from the Right, may and at home, their Government has shown itself | resolved to duck him, ascertaining first that he equal to all emergencies. When, a year or two could swim. Two of them took him and threw since its empire in the Indies was menaced by him into a pond, as far as they could, and, on his sition to the extension of Slavery, by his speeches, ter. Some Southern man of exalted position and the Sikhs, with what unfailing energy it met the rising to the surface, bade him come out. He did danger, and vindicated its supremacy! And at so, and, on his refusing to promise never to come home, did it betray any signs of debility, when to Richmond, they flung him in again. This ope-Rebellion lifted its front in Ireland, and Chartism ration was repeated four times, when he yielded. threatened the throne in London? The wrongs They next demanded of him a promise that he but lacking faith in this pet measure of the Adsection of his country with joy; the other, with erable class, may at some future time feel it his of Ireland have always commanded our sympa-would leave Kentucky and never return again. thy, and excited our indignation against her He refused to give it, and they threw him in the oppressor; and we have ever bid God-speed to water six times more, when, his strength failing, the efforts of the masses in England to secure and they threatening to whip him, he gave the pledge required, and left the State Great Britain is not the way to redress wrong, or We do not know anything about Mr. Matestablish right, any more than in this country; thews or his mode of promulgating his views.

The laws in Kentucky for the protection of what ible might the Government crushed the spirit of is called "Slave-Property" are stringent enough, and nobody can aoubt the readiness of Public Sentiment to enforce their heaviest penalties against offenders. If Mr. Matthews violated the

He was, then, the victim of Lynch law, admincompliment to the "poor, rural" population of istered in a ruffianly manner, and without provocation; and the parties concerned in the transacwealth of London must prove a provocative to its tion, whatever their position in society, were

As to the manner in which Mr. Matthews has conducted himself in Kentucky, we know nothing. tion, when the masses of Paris, indoctrinated as We transfer to our columns the following extract they were with the ideas of Socialism, had pos- from an editorial in the Journal and Messenger of session of that rich capital, and command of its | Cincinnati, a Baptist paper, and which, it may be presumed, speaks intelligently on the subject: "Mr. Matthews is likewise a Baptist minister.

inviting to the poor people of France, that they violated that mission, or any law, he is amenable will seize the first opportunity to make a descent to God and law, and not to LAWLESS VIOLENCE, been seeking an opportunity to mob the Era. His going to Kentucky is a matter of conscience to him, in which he has a right to indulge. Many good anti-slavery men would question the wisdom of such a step. None would doubt his RIGHT. pretended to think that we were concerned in the Many, as a matter of taste and propriety, cannot abduction of the slaves, and circulated such a ru-For ourselves, also, we confess, that with all other, nothing in their relations to Europe geneher faults, yet kindred as she is to us in blood, rally, which threatens to embroil them. On the work. But they believe he is conscientious, and they know that 'oppression maketh even a wise man mad' We do not think, in obedience to equally interested in maintaining political insti- Christ's commands, he sufficiently counted the passing judgment on the transaction which had cost. For no one in his position should go to led to the excitement, we simply denied that we Kentucky to agitate the question of slavery, unless he expects to die. No man in this position, which Mr. Matthews occupies, can do it, without falling a martyr. Liberty of speech and thought false position, and one inconsistent with the deccould not exist for a moment if it did. It is on coming to Washington. At no time did we doubtless the duty of the Christian, not to sur-rerder his life cheaply for the sake of being a martyr. That would be an unholy motive. It is his duty to preserve it until the last moment. So Christ enjoins. It is no mark of cowardice to after a three days' struggle, through the aid of rights. Hence, He nor his Disciples ever did it. But it is a question, after one has deliberated, and conscientiously entered a community in the exer- | Party Paper of this affair: cise of his constitutional and religious rights, whether he should give a pleage under the influence of a love of life, never to return. If he does, he has not counted the cost. A Christian should be as conscientious in pledging solemnly, not to which came on board the Pearl in the Chesapeake.

PROSCRIPTION.

The National Intelligencer places the following paragraph from the Journal of Commerce, in a prominent place among its editorials, thereby giving it full endorsement:

been transferred from the Portland Advertiser to the Christian Mirror. The former is a Free-Soil Whig paper, the latter a Congregational paper, which sustains the Constitution and Laws. far as we know, it is the first instance in which the public advertising has been given to a religious newspaper. But probably the Government thought it was of no great use to publish the laws, unless they were to be obeyed."—Journal of

The Portland Advertiser has long been the leading Whig paper in Maine. It has never encouraged third parties, or a separate Free Soil organization, but has fraternized generally with the | member right." Boston Atlas, Albany Evening Journal, New other nation colonizes and civilizes so rapidly with submission to their penalties. This is the portions of it, abstaining, however, from any man- after the transaction, and he will find an exact it had ceased to speak of it. Since then, it has porter, who happened fortunately to be present. never wavered in its attachment to the Whig to schism, but it has praised the Administration any account of it-no enemy ever attempted to where it could conscientiously, and generally, report it. We were the coolest man in the crowd, where it could not, has been silent, laboring to spoke without any haste, and recollected very favor of abiding by the Compromise measures of unite adherence to Principle with loyalty to Par- distinctly what took place. Our account was the last session, expressing kind feeling towards ty. The insinuation of the Journal of Com- brief, and here it is: South Carolina, but pronouncing against seces- merce, that it has countenanced disobedience to the terests bind them even more closely than a com. sion, and announcing her purpose to send no del- laws, is mean and false, perfectly in keeping with office of the Era, but the array of the civil power

friendship of the Secretary of State and his Pres-

its columns on the matter are quite spicy:

"We cannot close, however, without noticing the fact which must be gratifying to the friends of the Hon. Secretary-that in this, as in several other transfers of the patronage of his Department, he appears to manifest, in these his declining years, much more anxiety for religious than political support. May he better of be more successful in obtaining it. "The Advertiser will continue to be published

as usual. It has been published in a Locofoco State, without patronage, State or National, for many years. Under Tyler, it was cut off very soon. This time it has fared a little better. But it has steadily supported the Whig party and Whig principles, and will continue to do the same. We are not disposed to be hard upon post- Those who have been elevated to high places may bricks and mortar, and our services as 'hodmen alt him for his services. He is a mean client of the people have been elevated to the enjoy- not explain how it happened that a week or two "It would have been a very simple thing for us order reigned."

respect would not permit us to adopt the necessary course. We sell our papers, but not our

And now, we should like to know whether such journals as the Portland Advertiser, the Boston Atlas, the Albany Evening Journal, the New York Tribune, and such Whigs as they represent, can be ever prevailed upon to support for

Special Despatch to the Tribune. WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, March 26. John T. Bush of Buffalo has just been appointed by the President Marshal of the Northern

of Utica, removed. Wm. H. Thompson, (ex Canal Superintendent,) Collector of Customs at Rochester, vice Colonel

Elias Pond, removed. Col. — Willard, Postmaster at Troy, vice Thomas Clowes, removed. Morris E. Fuller, Postmaster at Rockton (Little Falls) vice Lee, removed.

George B. Sargent, (brother of John O. of The public,) Surveyor General of Public Lands in Wisconsin, Iowa, &c., vice — Booth, removed.
Your Sheriff Carnley, Sam. Strong, Jerome
Fuller of the Albany State Register, and S. S. Jewett of the Buffalo Commercial, have been here.

We trust no one will hereafter question the President's devotion to the Union, nor his willingness to make sacrifices (of old-fashioned Whigs) for its support. A few more such removals and appointments would obviate all necessity for future exertions and sufferings (from gout) a the part of the "Union Committee of Safety. Of course, this demonstration is not to stop here, provided there are any more subjects for the guillotine. It would be an impeachment of the integrity or the efficiency of a Whig of '47heads roll! The basket is ready !- N. Y. Tribune. The war then has seriously commenced. The

Whig party is to be decimated, for the rebellion of some of its members against the Fugitive lawministration, they are to be led to the slaughter. This policy of proscription has been agreed upon by the Cabinet after due consultation.

Meantime, the Administration, to supply the oss of the numerous Whigs it must alienate by such a course, is invoking "the benefit of clergy? The numerous clerical homilies on "law and order," on the duty of catching runaway slaves, on the horrors of Disunion, are carefully collected, republished ad infinitum, piled up in Washington, and then sent out under the frank of some commodating member of Congress, to all parts law, he should have been tried by the law, and of the country, to be circulated for the regeneratic affairs, or so prosperous, that she can afford he would have been, had he committed an illegal tion of Public Sentiment. The servile teachings to provoke lightly such a Power as England. No lact. No charge of the kind is made against of the Deweys, the Duffields, and the Lords, are relied upon as antidotes to the poison of Free-

THE LIBERTY PARTY PAPER, ONCE MORE.

In our entire editorial experience, we have never known ourselves so grossly, so recklessly misrepresented, as by the editor of the Liberty Party Paper.

It may be recollected that in April, 1848, an attempt having been made to carry off a large number of slaves from the District, a deep and general excitement in this city against abolitionists and anti slavery men of every class, was the immediate result. Lawless persons, who had long thought the occasion favorable, and popular indignation was directed against our press. A few pretended to think that we were concerned in the mor for effect. A large mob was raised, and for three days and nights it sought to destray our Press, and drive us from Washington. Without laration of principles and measures issued by us When they persecute you in one city, flee the civil authorities made good our position—a position we have held without disturbance ever

Now, read the version given by the Liberty

"The mob over which Dr. Bailey triumphed on the occasion alluded to, if we remember right, was occasioned by the attempt of Drayton and Sayre to give freedom to about eighty slaves, The mob, supposing the Doctor sympathized with Drayton and Sayre, and aided their attempt to to run the slaves, proceeded to his house to mob him—and Doctor Bailey 'put down' that mob— but how did he put it down? If our memory is not altogether in fault, he made a speech to it on the door of his dwelling, and assured it that he neither aided or approved of the conduct of Drayton and Sayre. That he held it to be wrong to assist slaves to escape from their masters in the District "The Salem (Mass.) Register states that the publication of the laws of the United States has bands of all guilt in that affair, and that his heart publication of the laws of the United States has bands of all guilt in that affair, and that his heart entited 'Falsehoods of the Journal,' and inwas clean from the thought of aiding slaves to escape from the District or elsewhere. That his paper always insisted that it was wrong to break the laws of slavery in that way—that it was not only illegal, but immoral and dishonorable to do so-that he had always been obedient to the laws of slavery in the District—that the Era uttered no louder complaints against slavery, than did the Whig and Free Soil papers, and many mem-bers of Congress. He regarded slavery as wrong, and would persuade the citizens to do it awaybut that he would be passively obedient to it so long as the law of slavery was the law of the Dis

trict! That, was what pacified the mob, if we re-You do not "remember right," nordid you take York Tribune, and Whig papers of that class. It the pains to "remember right." Your statement concurred with Mr. Webster in relation to the is false, from beginning to end. Tuesday, question of the nomination of General Taylor, | Wednesday, and Thursday nights, the mob was but did not concur with him in withholding from afoot. Wednesday night, it appointed a large the Administration of that honest old man, cor- committee to wait upon me, at my house, and dedial support. When Mr. Webster abandoned mand from me the removal of my press-not any the Whig ground in relation to the question of disclaimer, recantation, or explanation. I refused Slavery in the Territories, it declined respect- peremptorily, and asserted my rights without fully to go with him, but published the whole of qualification. Let the Liberty Party Paper turn his speech, dissenting courteously from certain to the New York Tribune published a few days ifestation of hostility to him, and allowing corres- report of what passed between the committee and pondents to laud and defend the speech long after myself, prepared by Dr. Houston, Senate Reparty, encouraged in no instance a disposition ported ourselves. No friend was present to give

What took place on Thursday night, we re-"In the evening, thousands collected about the

We have nothing to gain by thus speaking of Not even a stone was thrown. About ten o'clock, the Portland Advertiser, the editor of which we some one or two hundred men, under the leaderare scarcely acquainted with. But, we wish our ship of a man called Captain Thomas, slipped readers, and the liberal Whig press throughout away, unobserved by the police, and paid me a the country, to know the price to be paid for the visit. They thundered at the door, and demanded my appearance. I opened it, went out on the step, and they asked whether I was the editor of The Advertiser does not seem to be much cast the Era? 'I am-what do you wish?' Captain down. The closing paragraphs of an editorial in | Thomas, acting as spokesman, said that they were a company of Virginians and Marylanders-they were going to do things up in their own style-They wished to put my press into the canal, and give me a coat of tar and feathers. 'Well, I sup- an imputation. Any one who makes it hencepose you will hear me first,' I replied. There was a little tumult, but cries of 'hear him! hear | falsifier. Here is what we said over our own interrupted, I addressed them for ten or fifteen | Massachusetts, on the 1st of last September: interrupted, I addressed them for ten or fifteen minutes. They became comparatively quiet, and at the close of my remarks Mr. Radcliffe jumped on the steps before me, made a short but earnest with, the 'Higher Law,' the Divine Law, the of a Whig Administration. Notwithstanding all appeal to them, moved an adjournment, put it to Law of Nature, the Law of Him who has created vote, and the crowd resolved to adjourn with but | all things, and has paramount authority over all gradually melted away from the office, and by therefore the sanction of Him to whom alone I twelve o'clock everything was quiet. Law had acknowledge absolute allegiance, and not because triumphed, the Liberty of the Press had been of the existence of human penalties or rewards.

their conduct, maintained the lawfulness of my | Peace and Order." cussion, told them I was defenceless, unarmed, another editoral, we wroteone man against many, they could do with me

putting in my mouth that puling, whining speech for the law-making power, and consistently with you pretend to remember? Come down into this a general recognitition of its authority." District, and ask the men whom you regard as ity enough to tell the truth of a man who dares | these declarations. maintain his rights, whether the editor of the Era has ever yielded anything to compulsion.

rights as an American citizen.

For the National Era. TO MARY.

WITH A PICTURE OF THE ANGELS BEARING SAINT CATHERINE TO HEAVEN

> They bear her up the midnight skies. Wrapt in her last, most tranquil sleep, Above the wild and barren shore-The beetling crag, the dizzy steep-Over the torrent's sounding rush,

Over the storms that vex the deep

No wail of winds, no surge of waves, May break upon the martyr's rest-No mortal dread, no wild alarm. Can stir again her charmed breast, As she journeys towards the peaceful shor The far, fair city of the blest.

Her guide, her guard, her sure support, Their breath makes calm along her way, Their soft wings in their heavenward play Beat down and still the angry storm

Thus thou, oh, sainted friend! hast won Thus do the angels bear thee on. Wrapt in thy trance of sweetest peace. Above the weary wastes of life, Its fearful deeps, its storm, its strife :-Already down the dim air fades Our world, night-hung with mortal shades-

on heaven's far lights shall round thee play, And the great stars ourn along thy way. Thy journey shall have end at last-Thine angel-bearers lay thee down-Oh, gently, softly lay thee down! On a shining mount, where white and vast A throne from everlasting stands, Whereon One sits in sovereignty, Watching the ages in their flight-

O'erlooking creation's awful sea, A fathomless sea, that hath no shores-Who sows the deep with stars, and pours Through countless worlds His life and light.

Yet not the thunders of His power, And not His glory's utmost blaze Shall break thy sleep at that dread hour To shake thy soul with wild amaze. But, as a father smiles above

His infant in its rosy rest, With yearnings, till the answering love Stirs in the tender, dreaming breast And, smiling softly out of sleep, The child looks up into his eyes Yet meets their gaze so fond and deep With nought of wonder or surpris

Thus, on thine eve-lids cold and still. Brief seals upon thine angel sight, A gentle breathing shalt thou feel, A warmth, a balm, a kiss of light! The while thy rest of perfect peace The gracious Father bends above, To give thy tranced soul release. And wake thee with His smile of love.

In flushes warm, and ranturous sighs. The new and deeper life shall come! Thou'lt lift thine unbewildered eyes,

Look round on Heaven, and know thy home. In sincerest gratitude, I would acknowledge my indebtedness to the gentle subject of the above poem for one of the most beautiful and touching lessons ever taught to my heart. Most lovely, for a free-banking system upon the New York valid-yet suffering not alone with patience, but with sublime cheerfulness. Submissively folding down its impatient throbbings, she has ever smiled in the face of the smiter. Her sick room is not a haunt of shadows and silence, but she makes it, to those who love her best, a beautiful and happy place—the vestibule of Heaven. G. G. Philadelphia, March 28, 1851.

ALBANY STATE REGISTER.

This paper is the Administration organ at Albany, and the deadly foe of the Seward men. Its mode of waging political warfare is honorable to its employers, and must awaken the profound admiration of all honest men. It seems that it is in the habit of inserting articles abusing certain the first Monday in August next, but the Legislature has the power of fixing the time. If adopted, distinguished Whigs, for general circulation, and the Constitution will go in force on the first day then, issuing another edition, with these articles of November, 1851. omitted, for special circulation among the distinguished men thus assailed!

Gov. Fish as the United States Senator. It closes

with the following paragraphs:

"It is indeed true that we have approved the course of Mr. Beekman on the United States Senator question. In doing so, we have acted on our own responsibility, and not on that of the President.

On this subject, as on most others, we speak only in the new volume. for ourselves. The right to speak our sentiment fearlessly and independently on all questions, we have not and shall not surrender.' This article (not the above paragraph merely

This article (not the above paragraph merely, but the whole of it) is omitted from the copy of the Register sent to Gov. Fish as a subscriber! not a hint of its existence appears in that copy. The space made by taking it out is filled with old advertisements, showing distinctly the object for Tr. on careful examination, it shall be ascerwhich and the motive with which the suppression was made.

tained by the next Congress that he has lost by his printing contract with this, much as we dis-

cessful effort was made to elect a United States Senator, the Register contained the following: "LOOK OUT FOR SHOALS! " For the Albany Daily State Register.

" The notorious Abolitionist, Gerrit Smith, is very active in efforts to procure the election of Hamilton Fish to the United States Senate. To this complexion has the matter come at last. "The proceedings in the Legislature on this day (Monday) will develope the plot and its result. Messrs. Stone and Stanton, noted Locofoco Abolitionists, are relied upon to pursue such a course, by their votes or by their absence, as will give the form of an election to a Whig friend of be the case, who will doubt hereafter the wisdom and patriotism of Senator Beekman's course? "No trace of this article, either, appeared in the copy of the Register sent to Gov. Fish; but its place

The press of all parties should unite in fasten ing the brand of public infamy on such a paper as this; and had the Administration proper self-respect, it would cut its acquaintance as soon

MISREPRESENTATION CORRECTED.

"We differ from the National Eva on important points. We don't believe that 'crime can be legalized? We understand the Era to maintain that it can be so far legalized, as, (to use the ex-pression of one of his correspondents,) to obli-We think this shall be our last denial of such

recognised, the honor of the city was secured, I recognise no sanctity, no authority in any Hu- printing? What excuse can be offered for this man Law which is in conflict with the Divine | transparent attempt at deception?

This was the only report made of that night's Law. If it require me to do a moral wrong, it speech. Now, where did the editor of the Liber- requires what the Universe has no right to rety Party Paper get his version from? I pro- quire-to commit an act of rebellion against the nounce it false. At no time, on no occasion, not | Supreme Lawgiver. I will not do that wrong, for an instant, did I concede anything to the mob- but will disobey the law, and submit to the penalty I reasoned with them, expostulated with them on Disobedience is demanded by my allegiance to the inconsistency, absurdity, and lawlessness of Justice and Truth; Submission, by my respect for

own, asserted without stint the right of free dis- Again, on the 7th of November following, in

" Peaceable Nonconformity to a law on conscienwhat they pleased, but I had committed no tious grounds, coupled with submission to its penalcrime, could make no concession, stood upon my | ties, we understand. That is a duty which, at times devolves on the citizen, ought to be faith-What, sir, I again ask, is your authority for fully discharged, and may, with entire respect We defy any man to quote an expression of

little better than fiends, but who have magnanim- opinion, from any of our writings, in conflict with

EX-SENATOR PHELPS.

"I hesitate not to say, in the most unequivocal manner, (and in this I have the concurrence of my colleague in the Senate, and I believe that of the entire delegation of Vermont,) that the act referred to does not 'embody the deliberate sense of the people of Vermont? I may add with truth, that it does not, in my opinion, embody the deliberate sentiment of the Legislative body of the State."-Extract of a Letter from Senator Phelps to J. Segar, of the Virginia House of Delegates, dated

Those who have known the life and course of Mr. Phelps in Washington will attach little importance to any opinion of his touching the question of Slavery. He may have spoken the sentiments of Mr. Upham, but it is simply ridiculous for him to attempt to speak for Mr. Peck, Mr. Hebard, or for the Legislature of his State.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Mr. Buckingham has introduced in the Senate of Massachusetts, from the Joint Committee on the subject of Slavery, an act to prohibit any offider or member of a volunteer company from aiding the United States Marshal in the arrest of fugitives from service, to render more stringent the laws against kidnapping, and to secure more effectually the benefit of the writ of habeas corpus in cases where the persons in duress are claimed as slaves.

FROM HAYTI.

Letters from Port au Prince of the last of February mention that Mr. Walsh was still in the capital, upon his mission from the American Gov ernment in regard to the pavification of the Island.
It is understood this his mission is to restore peace,
either by persuading the Emperor to acknowledge
the independence of St. Domingo, or by inducing the Dominicans to come under the rule of the Empire. The opinion of leading men upon the Island is, however, that the Emperor would never consent to forego his claims, nor would the Dominicans quietly give up their present independence. We do not learn whether the claims of certain merchants of this country for indemnity, of nearly a quarter of a century standing, are to be pressed by Mr. Walsh. The Haytiens consider that the interference of the United States in their internal affairs is uncalled for .- Intelligen

We rather think it is. Our Government has never recognised the Haytiens as an independent People, or shown them ordinary courtesy; so that it is somewhat impertinent for it to attempt to play the part of peacemaker.

INDIANA CONVENTION.

The Constitutional Convention of the State of Indiana has concluded its business and adjourned. Amongst the provisions of the new Constitution which attract most attention are the following: Prohibiting the future immigration of blacks into the State under the penalty of confiscation of their property and imprisonment. This, however, is to be submitted to a separate vote of the

The continuance of the State Bank, with branches liable for each other's circulation—the State not to be interested in the same. Also. thereof to an amount equal to their stock therein, respectively, and stockholders in other corporations to be individually liable to such an extent as

the Legislature may see fit to prescribe, as special acts are allowable where the object sought is attainable by a general law.

Various Law Reforms are proposed, and the next Legislature is to appoint three Commissioners to simplify the Legal Practice of the State, abolish distinctions between Law and Equity, and (if the Legislature should so direct) modify the Statute Law. Hereafter, also, all the Judges are

to be chosen by the people; those of the Supreme Court by general ticket; the Circuit Judges by the several Districts.

Much business of a local character hitherto aposed on the Legislature is henceforth remitted

to the County Boards. The Convention recommend that the vote on

WILLIAM P. MULCHINOCK has in press a volume of Poems, which will be published next week by Strong, at 98 Nassau street, and the other book sellers in the city. The literary magazines of this country, within the last two years, have given their readers several of the poems of Mr. Mul-

ed .- N. Y. Evening Post. The readers of Mr. Mulchinock's Stanzas to Workers, published in the last number of the Era, will be prepared to expect many good things

MR. RITCHIE AND HIS LOSSES.

lief of Mr. Ritchie, you say:
"If, on careful examination, it shall be ascer

approve of the apparent motives from which that contract was entered into, we trust that the loss may be made good, and that he may be allowed a fair profit on the work." To this judgment, few would be disposed to ob-

ject; and, if I understand the matter, it was be-cause Mr. Ritchie failed to show the amount of

his losses, which prevented the passage of the bill for his relief. I would be the last one to oppress bonus to him for his advocacy of the "Compromise measures." It is on this ground that I rejoice that the effort to show him worthy of the martyr's crown, and to encircle his brow with a false halo, has proved abortive. Who is Mr. Ritchie, and what has he done to entitle him to a donation from Congress? It is true he is a veteran editor but, as an editor, what has been his course Claiming to be "the sole organ of the Democracy at the seat of Government," he has been a standing reproach to the Democracy of the North. He has proved himself to be one-sided, partial, bigoted, and utterly regardless of the principles he professed to advocate. He has ridiculed, magned, and abused without stint the true friends of Democracy throughout the land, and has not ceased to preach a crusade against the Van Burens, the Bentons, the Wilmots, and every good and true man who dared to oppose the extension of slavery into free territory. Nay, he has done worse than this. Like the personage mentioned in the New Testament, he has labored to seduce our statesmen. He has taken them up into a high mountain, and offered them all the kingdoms of slavery if they would fell down and worship. of slavery if they would fall down and worship. Instead of rebuking the Tempter, some of our politicians of easy virtue have bowed down and worshipped—witness the apostacy of such men as Webster, and Cass, and Dickinson, and Buas weoster, and Cass, and Dickinson, and Bu-chanan, and their numerous satellites. He has therefore no claim upon the generosity of the North. What peculiar claim has he upon the generousity of the Democracy? While profess-ing to be the "sole organ of the Democracy at the seat of Government," he has been unremitting in his efforts to transfer their allegiance to a this. I would extend the mantle of charity so far one dissenting voice. In ten minutes not a man was to be seen about my dwelling. The crowd ence, it is because it is just and true, and has paramount authority over all things, and nas paramount authority over all things, and nas paramount authority over all things. If it receive my reverence and obedistory, that he will lose money on the additional printing voted to him at the called session of the Senate, in the face of Mr. Rives's published declaration that he can make upwards of \$4,000 on this printing alone, and Mr. R.'s offer to him of

this affair only, which are worthy of note. The

first is, that the Legitimist for the first time (in France) distinctly acknowledges popular rights. The next is, the perfect contempt with which the

French treat this paper, which has been scattered far and wide, hundreds of thousands having

been printed for gratuitous circulation. It has

really caused no more excitement, nor has it re-

ers. The President, in reply, assured the com-

prove always sufficient to that end. A year ago,

off the best portion of his stud kept at the pubilc

preme ruler of the land is but a puppet in the hands of ministers, who are the real heads of the

The Roman Catholic church of Ireland has at

old system of agitation-by Sunday meetings.

with addresses from the altar, through which

volving a direct blow at the doctrine of equal re-

his reactory policy were those of the church, the Peerage, and a portion of the dissenting church,

tion, and after earnest efforts so to do the part of

recalled, and reinstated, because it was found im-

which the last month's transactions in England have given rise, it has been demonstrated that

with a consequent appeal to the people every-where. The people of England, mark it, will return at that election, twice as many Radical Re-

formers as now sit in the House of Commons;

thus infusing into the Government far more de-

progress with double strength in the Councils of Great Britain. After all, the "Papal Aggression" is thus doing infinite good for our race.

Lord John Russell's retaliation proves to all that

It is glorious indeed, to find the people of Eng-

back the Christianity of the age to its first principles—to practice its doctrine of doing unto

others as it would be done by. In truth, the late occurrences in Europe go to prove to those who will think, that the Christian world is yet only

on the very threshold of true Evangelism, practicing, I blush to have to write it, fewer of the

fundamental axioms of Christ than the very infi-del of Turkey himself. Were not the patriots of

continental Enrope, when their sword was broken, their hopes crushed, their country deserted and

bishops, &c., to minister to the wants of Protest

hold the balance of power in Parliament.

ligious and civil rights, to which they hold.

which he evidently took office.

But still, if Mr. Ritchie has lost by his contract, let him show the amount of his losses before he presumes to claim relief. The amount of To the Editor of the National Era: horseback. The argument that money should be voted to Mr. Ritchie now because it was at one time voted to Gales & Seaton, and to Mr. Rives, system cannot be fairly urged under the contract system, so long as the contractor fails to show his became ruined so often that she concluded to make a business of it.

Mr. Webster's Speech.—The speech of Mr. Webster, at Annapolis, which we publish to-day, is characteristic of that great mind, which seems members. Zion's Herald, published in Boston, or to be an inexhaustible reservoir of patriotism and eloquence.—Exchange paper.

The hero-worshippers can never see a spot in the sun of their idolatry. Whatever Mr. Webster does or says, bears, in their eyes the superscription of divinity. Heaviness in him is granite strength, commonplace, uncommon sa- es called Christians, some Presbyterians, Episco-palians, &c. gacity, a trite allusion to holy things, proof conclusive of extraordinary piety.

As to his speech at Annapolis, it fell dead, and has never had a resurrection. That which People peace. Bigotry, the character that has no eyes nor ears, but both nails and teeth, is seen but ocread in the papers, was not spoken at Annapolis-So say good Union whigs who were there, and who were mortified at the dead failure of the

FROM NEW MEXICO. Kit Carson-Hatcher.

SANTA FE, January, 31 1851. To the Editor of the National Era:

In my last letter I remarked that I had not seen a heavy shower of rain since last September. For startling.

The world-renowned Kit Carson has been here for some days past. You would not suppose from a glance at the man that he was the hero of so many border exploits -- the terror of the wild nomad, the far-famed Kit Carson. I was disappointed at first sight of the man, and so perhaps would any To the Editor of the National Era: of Byron,

---- the wild sparkle of his eye seemed caught From high, and lightened with electric thought. Whether a better acquaintance will warrant the expectations excited by the outward appearance, I

a, is no less known and feared by all the nomadic | hilltribes of savages, from the Colorado to the Aakansas. Not even the name of Kit Carson, I have been told, will sooner set the Indian camp mation towards nothing, and must please all men in lands wherein the people have not been perhave been told, will sooner set the Indian camp in motion, and put them all on the qui vive, than who lave religious freedom. The feeling of the the name of Hatcher. This man is a little taller. I think, than Kit, but more slenderly made; sandy hair; light, small, blue eyes, keen in their glance, slightly inclining to a squint, and continually dancing and flashing about, as if all the time looking out for a Navajoe, or an Apache. His glance is quick and piercing, but not steady and penetra-ting like that of Carson. His face and head are the Irish members of the House. Had heastrong rather small than otherwise, and do not indicate as much intellectuality as Kit's. His movements are of the most mercurial kind, so that you are armed infantry

Word was received here last evening, that one off several captives. It is but too evident that the a general and systematic attack. News reached here a few days since, that a Grand Council of six hundred lodges present, which would make several thousand Indians. Their movements for some time past have been suspicious, and the indesign, they feel greatly encouraged. What the end may be, God alone knows; but should they was crowded to its utmost capacity, with ladies as attempt a general attack, they will doubtless make

Patrick Mullen, was put on trial, before Alcalde a sweep of the many sinks of infamy with which our city abounds, but we are powerless.

reported at Washington some time during the month of March, provided our sheriff and escort should save their scalps, and get safely to the yet the world is too selfish to heartily wish politi-Yours truly,

P. S. The mail, from some cause, is most provokingly uncertain. The fault, I think, lies somewhere between St. Louis and Independence, or at the latter place. When I was in Indepenand Lexington (I think) it was a common practice, when they could get any passengers, if they could not carry both, to leave the mail till the next trip, in order to take the passengers. Certain it is, that we here are suffering very much in consequence of somebody's neglience or rascality. Will not the Department at Washington inquire into

STILL LATER.

SANTA FE, February 4, 1851. To the Editor of the National Era:

DEAR SIR: A party will start for the States to-day, and I have barely time to write a few

THE NAVAJOES AGAIN.

" The cry is still, they come!" This tribe, or rather a portion of it, made another descent, on last Saturday, upon one or two rancherias within six miles of Albuquerque, where, as I have before informed you, a part of our standing army is stationed. What amount of damage they have done, or whether any, is not yet known here, as the gentleman who brought the intelligence did not stay to learn the issue. When the Navajoes commenced their work of pillage, a messenger was immediately despatched to Albuquerque, and a company of dragoons were despatched to arrest proceedings. Perhaps I can furnish the number of killed, wounded, and missing, with all other interesting and tonger.

A great Parliamentary Reform Meeting was held at the London Tavern on Monday evening.

W. J. Fox, M. P., delivered an able lecture. ing, with all other interesting particulars, by the

It is thought by some that the assembling of the Indians near the Arkansas has no hostile purpose in view, but merely that of traffic, as they have their families with them. This may be so, and I hope it is; but the taking of their families with them may be merely a ruse to cover their hostile purpose. At all events,

" Timeo Danaum, dona ferentes."

NEW HAMPSHIRE LETTER.

has for its object the emancipation of the enslaved. In several churches there is a good anti-slavery ought to have no weight. The circumstances spirit; but in most there is, so far as I know, too into France. which may have justified liberality under a former | much indifference to the cause, and too much

members. Zion's Herald, published in Boston, opand but few of the denomination in this State are passed a vote of censure upon him. favorable to that act. There is also a pretty good number of out-spoken abolitionists.

There are also in the State a number of church-

casionally here now.

The Free-Will Baptists were among the first to embrace anti-slavery principles, after they were proclaimed. The organ of the denomination b a decided testimony against slavery, as one of the greatest of sins. Besides in this State, churches are numerous in Maine, Rhode Island, Vermont, New York, and several of the Western States. In 1839, the General Conference refused admission to a minister from Kentucky, because he was a slaveholder. No money is received into their missionary treasuries from those who hold property in their fellow-men. If any of this class a heavy shower of rain since last September. For some days past, however, the clouds have been oc- ed to them again. Slaveholding ministers cannot casionally marshalling their forces, giving indica- be admitted to their pulpits, nor slaveholding tions that they meant ere long to make a demonstra-tion of some kind, and to-night they are down members to their communion tables. Some ma upon us with a sensation much more cheering than selves on ground that they believe tenable, and are determined to "have no fellowship with the unfruitful works of darkness, but rather to reprove them."

JOSEPH FULLONTON.

LETTER FROM LONDON.

London, March 14, 1851.

one be, who had heard merely of the character | Last Friday evening Lord John Russell laid | them, by way of rooting out the Italian and other | Chamber of the Legislative Assembly in Paris, and exploits of the man, without having seen a before Parliament the proposed course Govern- political refugees who have taken shelter there. would have caused the streets to run with blood, minute description of his contour. It was only ment intends pursuing during the present ses- I wrote you a week or two since of this threat, when I came closely to analyze his features, that sion. The unpleasant question of the income tax and of the preparations to carry it into effect-I detected the real Kit. He was not dressed in is to be brought before the House of Commons The Cantons (through their respective Governthe outlandish habiliments with which fancy, on the 24th instant, previous to which Sir Charles ments) deny all knowledge of the plots against tion. Is not this a good sign? since the days of Boone, instinctively invests the Wood, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, will exhunter and the trapper, but in genteel American plain the various modifications which "the cri- which Mazzini et al. are accused of seeking to costume. How he dresses when domiciled in his sis" has obliged him to make in the bill. A vote carry out, and offer, themselves, to expel the Libown vancheria I do not know now, but perhaps will positively be asked on the night of the 24th eralists from their midst, without kind intershall some time during the coming Spring or Sum- instant, and were circumstances in any wise dif- ference to that end from abroad. If they are gant annual allowance, has been compelled to sell mer. Carson is rather under the medium height, ferent from what they are, the Ministers would quick about it, it is probable that the Absolutists but his frame is exceedingly well knit, muscular, suffer defeat. As it is, the House of Commons will refrain from the threatened armed occupation and symmetrically proportioned. His hair, a light | will be forced to wait a better opportunity for of Switzerland, as in the present condition of the auburn, and worn long, falls back from a forehead throwing overboard this odious tax. The Liber- European popular mind, and with their present high, broad, and indicating more than a common als are also Free-Traders, and do not like to en- stupendous reactory measures on hand, (which, share of intellect. The general contour of the danger that cause by becoming at this critical for success, require quiet peoples everywhere unface is not handsome, and yet not unpleasing. But juncture the enemies of a Free Trade Cabinet. til the new chains are completely forged,) it would

your attention, is the eye; such an eye! gray, speech on Friday night was in reference to the less occasions for increasing the odium in which searching, piercing, as if with every glance he Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, which he himself intro- they are held everywhere. So the Swiss themwould reach the very well-springs of thought, and duced. He now declares that the second and selves, to save their lives and property from the read your very silent imaginings. In the language | third clauses of the bill will be omitted! These | brutal effects of Austrian armed occupation, will clauses are the only parts of it which amount to doubtless soon pack Mazzini and his compatriots anything like persecution, and the move is a vir- off to England, from whence it is sincerely to be tual abandonment of the whole measure. What hoped that he may soon find his way over to the remains is but a national protest against Popery. United States. In bold conception, energy, de-This result, when we consider the direct hand voted patriotism, and iron will to carry out his

> "Then marched them down again!" who love religious freedom. The feeling of the enemies of the Catholics can be imagined. They accuse Lord John of the most abominable treach. accuse Lord John of the most abominable treachviews of civil liberty are utopian in many particry allies and all the radicals. In few words, it party in the House on other questions, depend upon it, he would not spare the Catholics.

Mr. Locke King's Suffrage Bill (the one on £50 a year.

On Monday night, there was an able discussion of the hostile tribes, perhaps Apaches, had made an attack upon a settlement near Bent's Fort, and, mates are for 39,000 men during next year. Mr. labor for the poor; to educate the children of all, Hume proposed an amendment reducing the &c. As in Europe, bad Governments have work-Indians are becoming more and more emboldened number to 30,000. The consequence was a long ed most of the evils which have so sorely afevery day. Our present fears are, that there is a discussion, and the amendment was defeated by flicted its peoples, there is sound philosophy to grand scheme of concert and consolidation now on some extent in demanding that they shall repair wards. Lord John and his colleagues have been bers were absent, yet they are the men continually the damages. Here, however, the laissez nous faire talking of the burdens on land, &c. Why do theory has operated to such good purpose as to several different tribes has very recently been held | they not unite with Hume in relieving land of its in the Camanche country, on this side the Arkansas river. There are reported to have been protection here is all humbug—and its advocates are dishonest men, politically speaking.

A great meeting of Catholics was held on Monwell as gentlemen. Towards the close of the not justify persecution in London certainly, but the social idea of the age, and proclaimed it to be But I must close, as the gentleman by whom I no thorough religious reformer can have any the humbug of the century; citing America as send this starts early in the morning, and I must sympathy with men who dared not answer so sim- she is, to prove the soundness of his views.* ple a question as that. However, they are no worse than the majority of religious sects, for as W. G. K. | cal and religious freedom for all. The cry is-

> for us! for us!" Catholics and Protestants are both selfish. On Tuesday night in the House of Commons ject of which is reform in the land revenues of the Crown. As matters are at present, the Crown lands are under the control of three commissioners, and the revenues arising from them are near-

"Freedom! Freedom!" but it means "Freedom

a long delay, has at last laid before the House a batch of papers in reference to the conduct of this ble interest is not immediately involved. No pos-Government during the Hungarian struggle. At sible result of the confused condition of things Sultan generously admitted Protestant clergy, the time, the Secretary gave out that his sympawere his sympathies, were all on the side of despotism. In one of his despatches to Austria, he speaks of the Hungarian rebellion as something ments, but none that might get a war on her speaks of the Hungarian rebellion. speaks of the Hungarian rebellion as something which must be crushed at all hazards. These papers will not help the Viscount just at present, when he needs help very much. For a long time he has resisted their publication, but could do so

Revolution was celebrated at the Freemasons'

Tavern, in London. A large number sat down to dinner, and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed.

In the course of the evening the Italian hero freedom is entirely involved in the result of their Mazzini, entered the Hall, and made an eloquent own experiment. If the French are prosperous, speech. He was looking exceedingly well, and happy, and at peace with all the world for the was in excellent spirits. His recent journey upon the Continent has not disheartened him There is a peculiar charm in Mazzini's elo- | were Russia's millions of men and money doubled, quence—a refined, yet burning, enthusiasm which makes an impression upon the coldest heart. He plenty of room.—Ed. Era.

complete suffrage. The Parisian journals are busied in discussing the probabilities of the return of the Orleans and elder Bourbon families

The Orleans family will shortly leave Claremont and England for the Continent, and intend being absent for the summer and autumn, while system, so long as the contractor fails to show his losses. This cry of Mr. Ritchie being ruined, unless Congress interposes for his relief, is in imitation of the tactics of the protectionists when they wish to obtain an increased tariff, and reminds one of the story of the Frenchwoman who hecame ruined so often that the contractor fails to show his losses. This cry of Mr. Ritchie being ruined, in point of numbers is the Baptist the World's Exhibition lasts. They seem to avoid publicity. The Count de Chambord, on the other hand, courts it, and will, it is expected, be present in London during the summer, where he will meet many of his supporters. England is the other hand, courts it, and will, it is expected, be present in London during the summer, where he will meet many of his supporters. England is a blessed land for these exiles. The Court de gation of all Europe to absolutism, knowing well Chambard. March of the court of the Next are the Free-Will Baptists, numbering Chamberd, Mazzini, and Ledru Rollin, at one 10,000. Of their anti-slavery principles I will speak in another part of this communication.

Next are the Methodists. They have 9,800 members Zian's Herald published in Boston onsocialistic as to excite the attention of bis for the uncertain arbitrament of the sword. poses the Fugitive Slave Law with great ability, brother professors, who almost unanimously

A great fire occurred at Berlin on the 10th mist coterie of the French Chamber, put forth in instant, and the Upper Legislative Chamber was wholly consumed. The people looked on and laughed at the flames, and (the correspondent of the laughed at the flames, and (the correspondent of the laughed at the flames, and the man among them all could be thing, winding up with a pledge that if restored the correspondent of the laughed at the flames, and the correspondent of the laughed at the flames, and the correspondent of the laughed at the flames, and the correspondent of the laughed at the flames, and the correspondent of the laughed at the flames, and the correspondent of the laughed at the flames, and the correspondent of the laughed at the flames, and the correspondent of the laughed at the flames, and the correspondent of the laughed at the flames, and the correspondent of the laughed at the flames, and the correspondent of the laughed at the flames, and the correspondent of the laughed at the flames, and the correspondent of the laughed at the flames, and the correspondent of the laughed at the flames, and the correspondent of the laughed at the flames, and the correspondent of the laughed at the flames, and the correspondent of the laughed at the flames, and the correspondent of the laughed at the flames, and the correspondent of the laughed at the flames, and the correspondent of the laughed at the flames are the laughed at the laughed at the flames are the laughed at the laughed at the flames are the laughed at found who were willing to hand water to put out to the throne he will govern in all respects as a There is a good degree of harmony among the the fire. This affords a proof of the unpopulariconstitutional monarch. There are two points in different denominations. Though divided on some theological points, yet they live and labor in much is all over Germany an intense hatred, among

THE EUROPEAN WORLD.

ars Switzerland ought to expel Mazzini and his co-laborers from her midst-Mazzini will probably come to ceived any more attention, than would be accordthe United States, where his ideas will undergo a ed in this country to a new advertisement congrand change-Sardinia's stand in answer to in- cerning the wonderful virtues of some patent timations like those Switzerland has received, is unlike that of the latter—She must, however, suc- forth here by hundreds of thousands also. numb to the fiat of Russia, Austria, and Prussia-Neither England nor France will sustain her against the great Northern Powers-The course of France in this matter correct-Good signs from | to overawe their deliberations on the question of France-Ireland against the Ecclesiastical Titles | the Dotation bill, the act to increase the Presi-Bill—Russell's dilemma—Proof that revolution can-not go backwards in Eugland—The upshot of the Papal aggression "-The People of England, not ing up to the Chamber en masse, as in à la lanterne her Church, the great conservators of sound Christianity—Turkey is the practically Christian Government of the age.

NEW YORK, March 31, 1851. To the Editor of the National Era:

The continental news by the arrival of last mander, that the time when bayonets were requiweek (the Arctic) is of no startling import. Its site to protect the inviolability of the deliberamost important feature tells of the protesting tions of the French Chamber had passed; and attitude of the Swiss Cantons under the threat of Russia to send forty thousand Austrians against that which at once arrests, and almost monopolizes But the most significant part of the Premier's be next to madness on their part to seek needthat quarter of the world. His words are all thoughts, his sentences distinct and abstractive they can in a month get Ireland in flames, as it

ery, call him a turncoat, and all bad names—and ulars. In this country he will feel the blessings may be called an act to punish those who he richly deserves all appellations, for his move of Government without coming in contact with it, of Government without coming in contact with it, or, indeed, ever seeing its traces, except in our to reëstaslish civil. disabilities as the portion of the Roman Catholic subjects of Victoria. Of custom houses. A very short experience will course the Radicals took ground against it, as inteach him the truth of the fundamental axiom of our system—that Government is best which govnot long in making up your mind to the verdict, that if caught, it will not be napping. Such are the two men whose names carry more terror into the camp of the Navajoes, Apaches, Camanches, Chica and Rappahoes than a whole reciment of Chica and Rappahoes than a whole reciment of the caught, it will not be napping. Such are that if caught, it will not be napping. Such are the two men whose names carry more terror into the citizen's right to do as he pleases. The the camp of the Navajoes, Apaches, Camanches, Camanches, County vote to all householders who pay a rent of the crops of the cry of the sectarians, been read the first time, and printed. It gives a county vote to all householders who pay a rent of the caught, it will not be napping. Such are the caught, it will not be napping. Such are the caught, it will not be napping. Such are the caught, it will not be napping. Such are the crops of the cry of the sectarians, the two men whose names carry more terror into the first time, and printed. It gives a county vote to all householders who pay a rent of the county of the sectarians, the two models has been read the first time, and printed. It gives a county vote to all householders who pay a rent of the caught, it will not be napping. Such are the caught, it will not be napping. Such are the caught, it will not be napping. Such are the caught, it will not be napping. Such are the caught, it will not be napping. Such are the caught, it will not be napping. Such are the caught, it will not be napping. Such are the caught, it will not be napping. Such are the caught, it will not be napping. Such are the caught, it will not be napping. Such are the caught, it will not be napping. Such are the caught, it will not be napping. Such are the caught, it will not be napping. Such are the caught, it will not be napping. Such are the caught, it will not be napping. Such are the caught, it will not be napping. Such are the caught, it will not be napping. Such are the caught, it will not be napping. Such are the caught are th mediately around him) is, that it is the duty of Government to do everything for everybody—to provide food, or, in other words, remunerative provide food, or, in other words, remunerative provide food or, in other words, remunerative provide food or, in other words, remunerative provides food or in other words. provide food, or, in other words, remunerative population of the United Kingdom. The failure and the Postmaster General at Washington, has, it seems, been eminently successful. An arrangethe damages. Here, however, the laissez nous faire theory has operated to such good purpose as to prove that in working up a Government, in peoprove that in working up a Government of the gove pling a land and making it do its share for the and her tributaries, with all its "pickings," gobenefit of the human race, it is best to leave man ing a begging!

In the discussions, votes, and publications, to as much as possible to his own resources, and to some time past have been suspicious, and the incursions recently made may only be, and most
likely are, mere feelers. Certainly, if that be the
made in favor of religious freedom. The Hall
be guided, generally, of and wrong, under the restraint of the sentiment of his neighbors, rather than of swords and muskets. and wrong, under the restraint of the sentiment of the Radicals, with Richard Cobden at their head, Hecker had not been in Illinois six months before upshot must be a speedy dissolution of that body, he advised his former utopian Democratic coadmuch blood flow before they will yield, even if meeting a gentleman got upon the platform and jutors of the Continent, that, as he and they had wished to ask a question. After great confusion | worked their traverse, they were destined forever We had another murder-trial here last week. he was allowed. "Did the meeting approve of to fail in the grand end of their labors, in increasthe persecution of the Jews carried on at this ing the liberties, prosperity, and happiness of Smith, for the murder of Wm. Belcuer. As usual, the persecution of the Jews carried on at this moment by the Pope of Rome?" It was really a ree now three persons in prison here on the charge are now three persons in prison here on the charge are now three persons in prison here on the charge as he pleased, and that all (in the aggregate) prosof murder. If we could only get some kind of a civil government hene, we think we could make the consequence, but not one dared to answer pered, and were equally fostered and protected "no" to the question. Persecution in Rome does by the laws. He renounced his connection with

A speck of war is hovering over Sardinia. The commander of the Austrian army, which, as I wrote you, was assembled a few weeks since to force her Government to be as reactory as her land checking so suddenly the ferocity of sectasage, demanding, in the name of Russia, Prussia, and Austria, the expulsion of the Italian emidence, last fall, I was told that between that place and Lexington (I think) it was a common prace
On I descent last fall, I was told that between that place and Lexington (I think) it was a common prace
Duncan moved that a bill be introduced, the oband of the tri-colored flag, and an immediate reand of the tri-colored flag, and an immediate reconciliation with the Court of Rome. The Piedmontese Government refuses acquiescence in these demands, and, unlike Switzerland, seems ly eaten up by aristocratic keepers, rangers, &c., &c. The bill proposes to make the commission Sec. The bill proposes to make the commissioners immediately responsible to Parliament for their conduct. The Ministry opposed the bill, but were defeated by one vote. The vote stood 120 to 119. This is the first defeat of the Ministry since the recent ministerial crisis.

Intercept the conduct of the ministry opposed the bill, but were defeated by one vote. The vote stood 120 to 119. This is the first defeat of the Ministry since the recent ministerial crisis.

Intercept the conduct of the ments of France and England to the threatened invasion. It is not to be doubted that she will ultimately be forced to yield all asked, as England and France do not entertain the least idea of embroiling themselves in the affairs of doing? Lord John Russell for years exceted himself to introduce his religion into Turkey, himself to introduce his religion into Turkey, ministerial now existing in England can instal a hands. The last twenty-five years' history of the he, who knowing not the Master's will, does it, diplomacy of the British Government, if it proves aught, settles the fact that she will fight only for money and for that only when, as in India, she is sure of getting back from her conquests two dollars for every one they may cost her. As for at least a portion of the Government, London a \$3. Rye flour, \$4.44. Last evening, the anniversary of the German France, her sound republicans are very properly averse to interference with the affairs of any others. They feel that the hope of European next five years, under republican government,

is religiously sincere in all he does and says. The she will fail to stay the march of Liberalism. On long, too, since the liberal West, that child of all CONTRIBUTION OF CHEMISTRY TO THE HEALenthusiasm of the Germans during his speech seemed ludicrous to the cooler-blooded Englishmen present.

the other hand, if war with its attendant misery and injustice to private rights is her portion in haunts of the savge and wild hearts a whole his losses is the thing to be proved; and for him to ask Congress to "go it blind," and vote him eleemosynary aid without such proof, calls to mind the demands of the Spanish beggars, who importantly condescend to solicit "relief" on the cause which in the demands of the spanish beggars, are interested in the cause which in the demands of the spanish beggars, are interested in the cause which in the surge and will be lost for a season. The news from the Continent is not important. In that time, the good cause will be lost for a season. The news from the Continent is not important. In that time, the good cause will be lost for a season. They have, thus, too much at stake in persever-ance in reform at home, to risk it in meddling of the ministers are interested in the cause which not be surprised if there should be a return to abroad; knowing, as they do, too, that every adleast of the polemic Christianity of the day—the Christianity of the newspapers. Not two months ditional act of tyranny committed by the reactory Governments, is to operate as a powerful argusince, a sudden outburst of a Turkish mob at Aleppo, ended in the massacre of some five hundred Christians; did the unbelieving Turkish ment to induce all the peoples of Europe to follow the governmental example of the French. They will let the Piedmontese become martyrs, if but. the Christian Government of Illinois, in the case to convert them into the seed of the Church. of the persecutions of the Nauvoo community? We have not a line by this arrival from Dres-No. The Sultan, by his local prime minister Membed Pasha, shot 600 of the mob, condemned 300 to the galleys, and put 150 more on their trial, restoring all the property of the persecuted which he could find, and making up the balance of their loss to the sufferers out of the slender purse of the Sublime Porte! Look, reader, at England, that England, while her trade is left unmenaced, at Russia, at Prussia-aye, at our own countryand then at Turkey, and ask your con where is Christianity best practiced? Faith, does not the Christian world stand in greater need of missionaries from Turkey, than the Sul-Among the signs of the times is a letter or proclamation recently emanating from the Legititan's Empire of spiritual teaching from Christendom? But we live in an age of humbug-in an age in which men have no time to correct their own faults, and to redress the wrongs suffered by those around their very doors; so busy are all with philanthropic schemes for the benefit of those for

God nor man.

whose condition they are responsible to neither

Resolves pointedly condemning and demanding the repeal or modification of the Fugitive Slave Law, have passed both branches of the Ohio For purifying the blood, and for the cure of Scrofula, Mer Legislature by decided votes, as follows:

IN SENATE, March 22, 1851. " Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That while this General Assembly would urge the faithful observance of law upon all the people of this State, and of her sister States of the Union, as the most effectual mode of promoting, their best interests, as well as a high duty they We have two other good signs from France. These are the perfect indifference with which the Assembly lately treated a demonstration designed owe alike to themselves and their common country, would most earnestly recommend to Congress the necessity of so amending and modifying the provisions of the Fugitive Slave Law, that while t secures a faithful compliance with all the obligations imposed by the Constitution of the United States, it will, as it becomes a free Government, guard with a jealous care the rights of the freeman. ever armed force he might deem necessary to pro-And if said law, in the opinion of Congress, can-not be so amended as to give to persons claimed tect the body from the ferocious violence threatened in the proceedings of the nominal petitionas fugitives from labor the benefit of every legal defence of their liberty, we then recommend the repeal of said law.

Aves—Messrs, Alward, Beesom, Bill, Blocksom

Burns, Eckley, Ferguson, Foust, Geiger, Hart, Horton, Lawrence, Linton, Lewis, Payne, Van Buskirk, Vinal, Walker, and Speaker—19.

and have generated violent excitement through-Whigs (in Roman) 12 Yeas, 3 Nays; Dem. (in out Europe. Now, as we here perceive, the su-premacy of the law made by the people for their own government is acknowledged to be past ques-The President of the Republic, checked in the course of extravagance, on which he embarked

Fugitive Slave Law, being a law that makes exparts evidence conclusive of the master's right to recapture and return his slave; that denies a jury

cannot yet tell.

But Kit is not altogether a sui generis in border exploits and notoriety. There is another man here at this time, who, though not world-renowned, is no less known and feared by all the nomadic ed, is no less known and feared by all the nomadic ed, is no less known and feared by all the nomadic editors.

The Primate Cullen presiding to the great defunct and it of the twenty-eight bishops were there, and prefect feared patriotism, and iron will to carry out his resolves, he has but one equal among living Europeans—Kossuth; while as for the fervency of his Jeffersonian republicanism, and the brilliancy of his genius, he is without a rival, at least in old system of agitation by Surden and the first of the twenty-eight bishops were there, and prefect for the twenty-eight bishops were there, and prefect from the cullen presiding. Therefore, Dodds of Warren, Fairchild, which the Premier had in adding fuel to the great defunct agitation of a few weeks ago, is a most ludicrous one, like that of a certain person, and iron will to carry out his voted patriotism, and iron will to carry out his resolves, he has but one equal among living Europeans—Kossuth; while as for the fervency of his Jeffersonian republicanism, and the brilliancy of his genius, he is without a rival, at least in old system of agitation of a few weeks ago, is a most ludicrous one, like that of a certain person, and iron will to carry out his voted patriotism, and iron will to carry out his whole the treat and resolves, he has but one equal among living Europeans—Kossuth; while as for the fevency of his Jefferson on Johnson of Jefferson, Decker, Fairchild, whole the treat had the president whole and the treat had the president whole and the president wh Tripp, WILLIAMSON, Wilson of Wood, Zinn, and SPEAKER-50.

PLUMB, Pow, Thomas of Franklin, Van Voorhes, Ward, and Wilson of Wayne-10. Second Resolve :

Cherington, Cochran, Cole, Condit, Decker, Eaton, Fairchild, Frazier, Grimes, Hayes, Johnston of Jefferson, Johnson of Medina, Keene, Kent, Kunder, Lenow, Murch, Mayo, Morgan, McCal, Mc-Key, Okey, Plume, Pow. Pratt, Ramage, Rayburn, Shiff, Smith of Adams, Snook, Steedman, Thomas of Preble, Tripp, Van Voorhes, Williams, Will-LIAMSON, Wilson of Wood, and Speaker 41.
Noes - Messrs. Alexander, Bennett, Blackburn,

POSTAL RECIPROCITY WITH CANADA. - The negoraise an administration on Lord John's resignament has been effected by which direct sealed bags tion, and after earnest efforts so to do the part of each of these factions, must satisfy all that in As the postage is to be the same in each country. England at least the revolution cannot go backwards. Lord John and his colleagues have been ed five cents to the lines from any part of the United States, and five cents to any place in the United Province of Canada; the postage to be prepaid or not, at the option of the person sending the letter. The postage on newspapers and pamphlets is to be prepaid to the lines, as heretofore.—New York Express.

A MODEL OFFICER-Patriotic Sentime onel Shelladay, the United States Marshal for Iowa, recently addressed a Union meeting at Dubuque, and speaking of the Fugitive Slave

"Point out to me the man in Iowa who dares t utter the word disunion, and I pledge you that I, as a Government officer, will arrest that man for treason. [Loud and repeated cheering.] Sir, the Union must be preserved."—Republic. That man has a zeal, but not according to knowledge. We commend his case to the consid-

MARRIAGE.

Married in New York city, on Monday, March

"; rivilege" is as ready now as a hundred years ago, to be the fanatic, bigot, and persecutor; while his failure to enact it, shows that King Demos 24th, by the Rev. R. S. S. Dickinson, S. R. BADEAU, of Cincinnati, to Miss Elsy Onderdonk, of the has his foot firmly planted on the throat of "Privi- former place.

NEW YORK, March 31, 1851. Flour steady at \$4 44 a \$4.50 for common to straight State brands; Southern do. \$4.62 a \$4.75; small sales of corn and meal at \$3 a \$3.061/4; rye

esee \$1.12 a \$1.14. Corn at 66 cents for yellow; oats 47 a 50 cents; rye 63 a 73 cents. Provisions firm—pork at \$13 a \$13.12½ for old mess, and \$13.75 for new; old prime \$10.12½. Lard at 8¾ cents per pound.

PHILADELPHIA, March 31, 1851. white. Oats 40 a 45 cents. Rye 69 a 72 cents. thies were with the poor Hungarians, and was consequently quite popular for a time, but these papers prove incontestably that his acts, whatever were his sympathies, were all on the side of doc.

In the poor Hungarians, and was ministerial now existing in England can instal a ministry which would move a finger to aid any struggling people. A prospect of more extended Queen shall deny to the fourth of her populations and kegs.

LIBERALIST.

OHIO ON THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

Noes - Messrs. Barker, Broadwell, Hatch, Horton, Kilbourn, Lyman, Myers, Pardee, Randall,

Males in Rolling 12 Fees, 1876

originally, by the peremptory refusal of the Chamber to increase (by the enactment of the Dotation bill) his at present needlessly extravatrial here or elsewhere; that provides for the ap-pointment of swarms of petty officers to execute it; that gives a double compensation to find every claim set up in favor of the master, and pays the off the best portion of his stud kept at the public expense, and to discontinue the regal entertainments which he had been giving. The refusal indicates that the French Chamber understand the American theory, that the head of the State is a working position, one devolving intense laborated areas a working position, one devolving intense laborated areas a working position. bors and great responsibilities on whoever fills it. They thus reject the former theory, that the su-

Broadwell, Eckley, Ferguson, Hart, Horton, Homard, Lawrence, Lewis, Myers, Pardee, Payne, RANDALL, Schertzer, SUTLIFF, Vinal, Walker, and Speaker-21.

State. His prompt acquiescence in their decision proves to my mind that he has at length determined to administer his office like an American Noes - Messrs: Blackburn, Brackley, Burns, Foust, Geiger, Hatch, Kilbourn, and Linton—8.
These Resolves having been transmitted to the President, if he can truly, from the purpose with House, that body proceeded to consider and concur in them as follows: First Resolve:

length taken up the cudjel against the anti-papal humbug so recently raging throughout England.

There was a convocation of the heads of the Catholic church (Irish) recently held in Dublin, Drivite Culler, Provided the Catholic Culler, Provided t

NOES-Messrs. Colburn, Gilchrist, Iliff, KENT,

AYES - Messrs. Battelle, BRADLEY, Bundy,

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Grain quiet-red wheat at 95 cents a \$1; Gen-

Flour steady-common standard brands at \$4 44; choice brands \$4 75; extra \$4 87 a \$4 94. Corn meal \$2.75. Rye flour \$3,37; small sales. Grain is steady. Wheat at 95 cents to \$1 for red, and \$1.12 a \$1.18 for white. Corn is steady at 59 a 60 cents for yellow, and 60 a 62 cents for Provisions firm—old mess pork at \$13; prime 810 25 Bacon—sides 8 a 8½ cents; hams 9 a 10

Wool in good demand-sales of common at 32

BALTIMORE, March 31, 1851. Beef Cattle.—Prices ranging from \$3 to \$4.25 per 100 lbs. on the hoof, equal to \$6.00 a \$8.25 net, and averaging \$3.62½ gross.

Hogs.—Selling at \$6.50 a \$6.75 per 100 lbs.

Flour and Meal.—Howard street at \$4.37½

Christians at Birmingham. How long has it been since, with the connivance of the King, and Nothing done in City Mills. Corn meal at \$2.87 been since, with the connivance of the King, and at least a portion of the Government, London was in possession of the Gordon mob, who maltreated the Catholics, burnt their churches, stole their property, and gutted their houses? But, looking a little nearer home, how long has it been since over-righteous New England burnt a nunnery in the intensity of its devotion to the principles of equal rights, of which it so constantly boasts? How long since Philadelphia, by way of constantly the state of the first of

tity.

boasts? How long since Philadelphia, by way of signalizing its right to the title of the "City of Brotherly Love," burnt a church because, for sooth, persons born abroad worshipped there, after the custom of their own fathers? And how

The fact that AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL is a chemical discovery may explain why the distinguished professors of that science (Silliman, Hitchrock, Webster, and Cleveland) have given their certificates in its favor. None could better judge of its merits than these eminent men, and their names would be a sufficient guarantee of its value, if experience had not already proven to the public that it is one of the most effectual remedies for affections of the throat and lungs ever before them .- Scientific Review.

TF FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and Publishers, Clinton Hall, 131 Nassau street, New York. Office of the Water Cure and Phrenological Journals.

Z. C. ROBBINS. SOLICITOR OF PATENTS. Washington, D. C.,

PREPARES the necessary drawings and papers for applicants for patents, and transacts their business at the Patent Office. He can be consulted in relation to the validity of patents, and the patentability of inventions. All business letters must be post paid, and contain a suitable few where an examination or an opinion is expected. He has the honor of referring to the following testimonial from the late Commissioner of Patents:

Washington, November 28, 1848.

To all whom it may concern: To all whom it may concern:

During the time I have filled the office of Commissioner of Patents, and for some time previous, Zenas C. Robbins, Esq., has followed the business of Patent Solicitor in this city, and has been in the daily prosecution of business in the line of his profession at the Patent Office.

I am well acquainted with Mr. Robbins personally, and believe him to be a man of integrity and ability, to whom persons at a distance may safely intrust their business. I am pleased to have the opportunity to say that he is faithful to the interests of his clients, and has been, thus far, very successful in the practice of his profession.

April 3—4teow

EDMUND BURKE.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

IN QUART BOTTLES. curial Diseases, Rheumatism, Cutaneous Eruptions, stubborn Ulcers, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Bronchitis, Salt Rheum, Consumption, Fever Sores, Female Complaints, Erysipelas, Loss of Appetite, Pimples, Biles, General Debility, &c.

Biles, General Debility, &c.

THIS preparation has now borne the test of over fourteen years' experience, since its first introduction to public favor, during which time numerous imitations have sprung into existence, founding their claims to the confidence of the community on the curative powers contained in the sarsa parilla root, the great reputation and extended use of which has been mainly attributable to the many wonderful cures effected by the use of this preparation. While sarsaparilla root forms an important part of its combination, it is at the same time compounded with other vegetable remedies of great power, and it is in the peculiar combination and scientific manner of its preparation that its remarkable success in the cure of disease depends. Other preparations imitate it in the style of putting up, and in bearing the name of one of its ingredients, and here ends their resemblance to it. Those needing a remedy and purifier like this, are requested to note where this difference exists, and, in making choice of what they will use, not to take any other but that one entitled to their confidence, from the long list of cures it has effected on living witnesses, whose testimonials and residences have been published, and who are still bearing daily testimony to its worth. The whole history of medicine has scarcely fruntished a parallel to the numerous and remarkable cures effected by its use, and what it has effected once it can effect again.

FROM KENTUCKY. INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM CURED. BARDSTOWN, KENTUCKY, July 10, 1849.

Messrs. Saults—Gentlemen:

It is my duty to communicate facts in relation to the beneficial effects of your Sarsaparilla. My wife was afflicted with inflammation and soreness of the stometh of the worst character; her limbs and chest were much swollen; she had constant headache, and last spring was attacked severely with inflammatory rheumatism. The best medical aid we could obtain afforded only momentary reliof; and while in this situation, she heard of the many remarkable cures effected by the use of Sands' Sarsapavilla, and commenced its ase, which produced instant relief, and less than six bot tles entirely removed all the dropsical swelling and every other inflammatory symptom, restoring her to perfect health. I send this statement as an act of justice, believing it to be my duty to encourage the suffering portion of the human family to use Sands' Sarsapavilla, which I believe has no parallel in the catalogue of medicine.

With feelings of lasting gratitude, I remain your friend, SaMiUEL P. HARGER.

Read the following, from New Orleans: NEW ORLEANS, November 12, 1849. Messrs. Sands-Gentlemen:

Messrs. Sands—Gentlemen:

I take the liberty of sending you a letter which may be of importance to those who are suffering as I have done. I received great benefit from your Sarsapavil a, having been cured of a malady after suffering six years. I hereby cheerfully certify to the good effect of your medicine, and I hope God will reward you for all the good you have done. A chronic cough had tormented me day and night, and repeated attacks of fever induced me to believe that I should die with consumption. One day, while suffering a violent attack of burning fever, a triend persuaded me to try your incomparable medicine, but, to tell the truth, I had no confidence in it. I finally purchased a bottle, and by its use and the help of God I was restored to better health than I had enjoyed for six years. I cannot but bless the author of this admirable medicine.

With great respect, I am, gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

FERMIN GROUPAZ.

TRUTH IS STRANGER THAN FICTION

TRUTH IS STRANGER THAN FICTION. NEW DURHAM, NEW JERSEY, June 30, 1849.

Messrs, Sands-Gentlemen : My wife suffered with a distress and burning in her chest for many years, and my daughter was afflicted from her birth with a humor in her blood. We consulted various physicians, and tried numerous remedies, without much benefit, until we heard, through Rev. Thomas Davis, of the great medicinal value of Sands' Sarasparilla. On his recommendation my wife and daughter decided on trying it, and soon experienced permanent benefit. My daughter's skin assumed a new appearance entirely; from being rough, hard, and scaly, it became smooth and soft. My wife's sufferings free almost gone, and its use a short time longer, it is my firm belief, will produce a perfect care.

Yours with respect, G. S. HENDRICKSON, Pastor of the Baptist Church at the English Neighborhood.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS. Druggists and Chemists, 100 Fulton street, corner of William, New York. Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas.

Price \$1 per bottle; six bottles for \$5.
For sale by R. S. PATTERSON and CHS. STOTT \$ CO., Washington; by ROBERT SHOEMAKER, Philadelphia; by COLBY \$ CO., Baltimore; and by

SETH W. FOWLE, Boston. April 3-eo3m LITTELL'S LIVING AGE.

CONTENTS OF No. 360. - Price, twelveand a half

O cents.

1. Daniel De Foe.—Chambers's Papers for the People.

2. My Novel; Varieties in English Life, Book IV.—
Blackwood's Magazine.

3. The Bards of the Bible.—Daily News.

4. Nile Notes of an Howadji.—New York Tribune.

5. Austria Resurgens; Foreign Urnsarta sgainst Freedom; Switzerland; Sardinia, Eerlin Booksellers; Canada Reserves.—Morning Chronicle and Daily News.

POETRY. Philip, my King. A River at Nightfall. Martha Hop-kins. Graves by the Seaside. Verses by Martin F. Tup-per-A Word on Arrivat; Our Voyage; The Old and the New. The Wind at Night. SHORT ARTICLES.

Marriage in Germany. The Fifth Gospel. DF A New Volume has just commenced.

WASHINGTON, December 27, 1845. Ofall the Periodical Journals devoted to literature and science, which abound in Europe and in this country, this has appeared to me to be the most useful. It contains in deed the exposition only of the current literature of the English language; but this, by its immense extent and comprehension, includes a portraiture of the human mind in the utmost expansion of the presentage.

J. Q. ADAMS. Publishedweekly, at six dollars a year, by E. LITTELL & CO., Corner of Tremont and Bromfield streets, Boston.

no For sale by JOSEPH SHILLINGTON, corner of our-and-a-halfstreet and Pennsylvania avenue, Washing

AGENCY FOR CLAIMS.

THE undersigned, having had several years' experience in one of the public Departments of Washington offers his services to claimants for military and naval pensions, invalid pensions, bounty land, &c. His experience and practical acquaintance with the minor details of business transacted in the accounting offices, and his knowledge of the decisions made in the adjudication of claims, enable him to offer his services with the confident assurance of procuring early and satisfactory action on all claims presented by him.

due, the amount depending upon the circumstances of each particular case

Mexican War.—In case of any officer or soldier, either of the regular army or volunteers, who died in the service during the late war with Mexico, or after leaving the service, of wounds received or diseases contracted in said service, leaving a widow, or children under sixteen years of age, there is a pension due to such widow or children.

It may be further stated, as a general rule, that in all cases where any officer of the regular army, or any officer or private soldier of the militia, including rangers, sea-fencibles, or volunteers, either in the war of 1812 or at any subsequent time, has died of wounds received in actual service, leaving a widow, or children under sixteen years-of age, there is a pension due to such widow or children, or widow and children, as the case may be, if it has never been received.

there is a pension due to such widow or children, or widow and children, as the case may be, if it has never been received.

Invalid Pensions.—All officers and privates, whether of the army, navy, militia, or volunteers, who have been at any time disabled in the service by wounds received or disease contracted while in the line of duty, are entitled to pensions, the amount depending upon the rank of the invalid and the degree of disability.

In many of the public offices, and in the Pension Office particularly, there is a great number of suspended and rejected claims, many of which could be established, if put into the hands of an efficient agent at the seat of Government, who is thoroughly acquainted with that branch of husiness. All letters addressed to A. M. GANGEWER, Washington, D. C., (the postage being paid) making inquiries in regard to claims, will be promptly attended to. Claims for pension, back pay, and extra pay, will be attended to without charge, unless they are successfully prosecuted in which case he will charge a reasonable per centage upon the sum recovered.

Persons writing to him in regard to claims, wing to him, in regard to claims, when the sum recovered.

March 15, 1831.—6m Washington, D. C.
References — Hon. S. P. Chase, Ohio; Hon. D. Wilmot,
Pennsylvania; Hon. O. Cole, Wisconsin; Hon. Elis Lewis,
Laucaster, Pennsylvania; Gen. Edward Armor, Carlisle,
Pennsylvania; Dr. G. Bailey, Editor National Era; and
the accounting officers generally.

PROGRESS PAMPHLETS.

A SERIES of twelve or fifteen Original Pamphlets, of the above title, is in the course of publication at Cincinnati, Ohio, by L. A. Hine, whose therough study of the various questions of Reform cannot fail to make them acceptable to all liberal minds. They are issued at irregular intervals, according to circumstances; but, as near as may be, they will be issued monthly. They will embrace the great questions touching the relations of man to nature, and of mankind among themselves in every sphere of life; and their aim will be to hasten the time when greater liberty, more equality, and a purer fraternity, will secure to all the highest happiness of which they are individually capable.

Terms—Ten cents single number, one dollar per dozen, or one dollar for the series. Each number contains 32 pages, beautifully printed and neatly covered. Direct to March 13—6m

L. A. HINE, Cincinnati, Ohio. PROGRESS PAMPHLETS.

THIS new and attractive journal for Youth, edited by Mrs. Bailey, and published at Washington, can be ha at the Boston Agency for the National Era, 3 Cornhi Price, by mail, 50 cents a year; delivered in Boston, fre postage, 75 cents.

ON Sunday afternoon, March 9th, a Gold Breastpin, set with gamets and pearls in the form of a crescent, and having a chain and tassels. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at this office.

March 13.

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,

N. S. BENNETT. F. M. CORY.

The National Era and other periodicals are kept for sale. Feb. 13—1y G

HENRY H. PAXTON, A TTORNEY and Counsellor at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery, Cadiz, Harrison county, Ohio. Jan. 9.

THE steamboat THOMAS COLLYER will depart at the following hours; a coach connects with the boat in Washington. Washington.

Leaves Alexandria at 8, half past 9, and half past 11 A. M., and at 2 and 4 P. W.

Leaves Washington at a quarter before 9 and a quarter past 10 P. M., and at half past 12, a quarter past 3, and a quarter past 4 P. M.

The Thomas Collyer will be on the Mount Vernon route P. M. P. Will be on the Mount Vernon route | Collyer will be on the Mount Vernon route | JOB COKSON, | Captain.

JAMES BIRNEY, commissioned to take depositions, acknowledgment of deeds, and to administer outhe and affirmations, by appointment of the Governors of

Office, No. 114 Main street. WATER POWER FOR SALE OR RENT. WATER POWER FOR SALE OR RENT.

A COMMODIOUS building in New Brighton, Beaver county, Pennsylvainia, heretofore used as a woollen factory, 40 by 96 feet, and three stories high, with abundance of water power. The water power is one of the most eligible on Beaver Falls, and the wheels and motive power are new. The whole concern is not surpassed in the advantages it offers for manufacturing.

Some dwelling-houses handsomely situated, and water power and town lots, for sale in the same place; a farm and lots of land in the vicinity; also, a few town lots on the canal, in Allegheny city; and also, 200 acres of land, partially improved, of excellent quality, in Hillsdale county, Michigan. Inquire of R. W. TOWNSEND.

Real Estate Agent.

New Brighton, Penn. 1st mo. 24, 1851.—Feb 6.

THE BRITISH PERIODICALS AND THE FAR-

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., NO. 54 GOLD STREET, NEW YORK, Farmer's Guide to Scientific and Practical Agri-

valuable Agricultural work, called the

"Farmer's Guide to Scientific and Practical Agriculture."

By Henry Stephens, F. R. S., of Edinburgh, author of the

"Book of the Farm." &c., &c., assisted by John P. Norton,
M. A., New Haven, Professor of Scientific Agriculture in

Yale College, &c., &c.

This highly valuable work will comprise two large royal
octavo volumes, containing over 1,400 pages, with eighteen
or twenty splendid steel engravings, and more than six hundred engravings on wood, in the highest style of the art, illustrating almost every implement of busbandry now in use
by the best farmers the best methods of ploughing, planting, haying, harvesting, &c., &c., the various domestic animals in their highest perfection; in short, the pictorial feature of the book is unique, and will render it of incalculable
value to the student of Agriculture.

The work is being published in semi-menthly numbers,
of 4d pages each, exclusive of the steel engravings, and is
sold at 25 cents each, or \$5 for the entire work in numbers,
of which there will be at least twenty-two.

The British Periodicals republished are as follows, viz:

The London Quarterly Review—Conservative;

The Edinburgh Review—Here Church;

The Westminster Review—Free Church;

The Westminster Review—Free Church;

The Westminster Review—Free Church;

The Westminster Review—Free Church;

The Westminster Review—Liberal; and

Bluckwood's Edinburgh Magazine—Tory.

Although these works are distinguished by the political
shades above indicated, yet but a small portion of their contents is devoted to political aubjects. It is their literary
character which gives them their chief value, and in that
they stand confessedly far above all other journals of their
class. Blackwood, still under the masterly guidance of
Christopher North, maintains its ancient celebrity, and is
at this time unusually attractive, from the serial works of
Bulwer and other literary notables, written for that magazine, and first appearing in its columns both in Great Brita

For Farmer's Guide, (complete in 22 numbers,) \$5.

CLUBBING.

A discount of twenty five per cent. from the above prices will be allowed to clubs ordering four or more copies of anyone or more of the above works. Thus: four copies of Blackwood or of one Review will be sent to one address for \$0; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for \$30; and so on.

at par.

Remittances and communications should be always addressed, postpaid or franked, to the publishers,

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,

Dec. 19. 79 Fulton st., New York, entrance 54 Gold st.

OF Subscriptions received in Washington by Taylor & Maury, Franck Taylor, and W. Adam, Booksellers.

NEW LINE, for 26th of March, May, July, September, and November. Through in 35 days. Passage secured, by early application, in cabin for \$325; second cabin, \$230; steerage, only \$150. Information circulars sent gratis to order. Office, 179 Broadway, New York.

Feb. 27—8t ARNOLD BUFFUM & CO. CALIFORNIA PASSENGER OFFICE, No. 179 Broadway, New York.

LARD FOR OIL.

LARD WANTED.—Cash paid for corn, mast, and slop-fed Larl. Apply to
THOMAS EMERY, Lard Oil Manufacturer,
Jan. 20. 33 Water street, near Walnut, Cincinnati, O:

WILLIAM B. JARVIS, Jun., Attorney and Commercial of at Law, Columbus, Ohio. Office in Plate's new bahlding, State street, opposite south door of State House. Business connected with the profession, of all kinds pune tually attended to.

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BENNETT'S NATIONAL SKY-LIGHT GALLERY,

One door east of Z. D. Gilman's Drug Store.

One door east of Z. D. Gilman's Drug Store.

EXHIBITION FREE.

To meet the increasing patronage of this establishment, the Sitting and Exhibition Rooms have been enlarged, and fitted up in a style second to none in this country. It was necessary, also, to have more assistance in the operating department; and I have therefore associated with me Mr. F. M. Cory, from New York, which will enable us to maintain the present popularity of this Gallery. Some valuable additions to the co-lection of specimens have been recently made, among which we will mention that of JENNY LIND, taken from life; one of AMIN BEY, Turkish Envoy; and one, from a Daguerrectype taken in Rome, of Powers's statue of JOHN C. CALHOUN.

The collection of the United States Senate, intended for exhibition at the World's Fair, to be held in London in May be seen at this time.

Having a superior Sky-Light, and one of the best German Cameras, capable of taking portraits twelve times the usual size, and twice the size of any in this city, toge her with a constant and successful practice for the last twelve years, we feel confident in being able to furnish Daguerrecty pes to those who may want them, which, for beauty of tone, clearness of impression, life like expression, grace and ease of position, cannot be surpassed.

By a new and improved process practiced at this establishment, we are enabled to take pictures in the short space of one second, enabling parents to supply themselves with perfect Daguerroctypes of their little ones, of all ages.

C.F. Miniatures neatly set in lockets, breastpine, finger rings, and settings furnished, if desired.

Jan. 2.

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BALERS IN CHEAP PUBLICATIONS, &c., Smithfield street, between Second and Third, PITTSBURGH, Patris is the most extensive Cheap Publication House in the West, where may always be found the principal Magazines, and new and old Novels, Annuals, Gift Books, &c.

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BIRNEY & PEIRCE, Attorneys at Law and Notaries

CONTINUE to publish the four leading British Quarterly Reviews and Blackwood's Magazine; in addition to which, they have recently commenced the publication of a valuable Agricultural work, called the

Payments to be made in all cases in advance.

nd so on. Orders from *clubs* must be sent *direct to the publishers*, s no discount from these prices can be allowed to agents. Money current in the States where issued will be received

THE United States mail steamers leave New York on the 11th and 26th of every mouth; through in 35 days. Circulars containing important information sent gratis to order. Everybody is invited to send for one.

Address, postage paid,
Feb. 6—8t

ARNOLD BUFFUM & CO.

THE NATIONAL ERA.

For the National Era. CAN IDEAS WITH ANY PROPRIETY BE THE SUBJECT OF POLICE REGULATIONS?

I was last night in conversation with a very intelligent lawyer from Mississippi. We agreed that it was impossible to execute laws among a people whose public sentiment would not sustain laws—that in a Government like ours, in let fire destroy or the sod of oblivion cover. which the people are the acknowledged source of power and of the laws, a practical nullification and true; and the social edifice will impart that will always take place when the general sense of

regard to the faithful delivery of letters and papers, and the violation of the constitutional provision for securing to the citizens of any one State the common privileges of citizenship of the several States, and of course securing to colored citizens of Northern States the same immunities while journeying through Southern States which white citizens of the Northern States enjoy, were adduced in illustration of this position. ("The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens of the seve-

But, said my friend, South Carolina and Louisiana are not guilty of any disregard of the Constitution of the United States in the enactment of laws for the imprisonment of the colored citizens of other States as a measure of safety. preservation is the first law of Nature, and this easure is of the nature of a police regulation. We all know that the presence of free blacks amid a slave population produces discontent, and renders property uncertain, and even endappers life; and, in thus treating the colored citizens of Northern States, the Southern States simply exeroise the reserved privilege claimed by every people all the world over. Have you not a quarantine, and can you not restrain a small-po then from entering this city, on the ground that the lives of your own people would be endangered by his presence? Do you think that the plea of this patient, that he enjoyed citizenship in Vermont or Massachusetts, would avail him in the attempt to secure his liberty to go where he pleased as long as he should continue to be a source of dangerous infection?

Who would care what might be the provisions of his own State, or even of the United States? These provisions ought to be disregarded if their execution should endanger the property, the peace, and the lives, of our own people. Now, how, said he, is the case altered when a free black man or a white Abolitionist comes among us? We know that the presence of such is dangerous, and it is perfectly competent for us to adopt such regulations as shall effectually exclude them, and it is competent to exclude them also as a class. If perfectly right to exclude the whole of them, as such as it would be right to subject the whole of a ship's crew and passengers to quarantine, if suspected of having the seeds of a contagion within them, though not more than one in ten might ever spread the infection. As the dangerous ones could not be distinguished from the safe, it would be right and necessary to confine them all. Indeed, said he, so far from there being any undue severity, or any injustice, in the statutes of the Southern States, I think they ought to be far more stringent, including all suspected white persons as well as all free negroes. The danger of the people is the justification, and I cannot see why the principle. why the principle is not the same, whether the cause of danger be a disease of the body or the dissemination of incendiary or treasonable ideas.

And so, verily, have thought the advocates of gunpowder institutions always. The bottomer care!! Don't bring your fire here. I've powder in my house; and if you don't keep away, I shall mder institutions always. Take care! Take

You have no business with all this gunpowder; you must have stolen it, or your fathers for you, says the fire king. And if you have any right to , you must take care of it, for fire I must have and will. Fire always has been and always will be; it is necessary everywhere and always, but powder can be dispensed with, and it is very doubtful whether it has been of much use in the world. It has killed more people than it has saved, and destroyed more property than it has

Ah, but, says the powder man, the powder is mine, and I'll do what I please with it. If lightning should strike it, or if it should take fire spontaneously, it will be a dispensation of Providence, and I cannot help it; but if it explode from Slavery Bugle, and National Era. your spark, you will be guilty of downright murder. Let me put out your fire before it has done

Nay, nay, but the fire is mine, replies the fire king, and it is all men's—it pervades the universe, and is an indispensable condition of life. If I should quench my own little blaze, which so frightens you, Heaven and Earth are still full of the same principle, and a thoughtless boy with his match, or the spark from the nails of your own shoe as you tread upon flint, may dissipate your powder into air, and yourself into eternity. And, moreover, I cannot dispense with fire, for by it come my necessaries and my comforts, and yours come my necessaries and my comforts, and yours also—but your powder endangers yourself, and it endangers me also. We are both liable to fall by the explosion; and, besides, those thick and high walls by which you have thought to preserve your powder are built at my expense quite many as yours while you have never been as much as yours, while you have never been charged one mill for my fire, for nobody but powder-men have ever thought of putting it out or shutting it up. Come, now, a little water for your powder, to lessen its combustibility, and relieve yourself from all fear of my fire.

Ah, yes, says the powder-man, you would first persuade me to give you the flint of my fire-lock, and then you would force it from me altogether. I will neither be preserved by your water nor warmed by your fire-my powder I will keep, and live with it, or be blown up with it. Away with you and your fire too, or you yourself shall be converted into powder finer and blacker than gunpowder. One word more, and I have done with you. If you do not already know, it is now time for you to learn, that gunpowder has always been a monopoly, and that, however sacred and useful fire may be in its proper place, it has al-ways been subject to restraint; and imprisonment and death have always been the penalties for bringing it into the vicinity of gunpowder. Smother your fire instantly, or suffer the conse-Powder may be kept in the open air out woe be to the man that fails to keep his fire

tightly shut up.

The fire king was frightened, and put out his fire to keep the peace, for the powder-man had still further threatened, that if the fire was kept burning, he would lay a train from the great mag azine straight up to the fire, when all must perish together. And, besides, the fire king contented himself with the reflection that five is self with the reflection that fire is a universal and Heaven-born principle, and that the suppression of one little fire can make but little difference in the aggregate. Somebody else will kindle fire, or it will fall from heaven, and flow through the natural avenues of life, and we shall all contained the last few years, plank roads are assuming a the last few years, plank roads are assuming a second of the last few years tinue to be warmed and vivified thereby. It is wrong to give such a partial agent as gunpowder such a monopoly, and force the pervad-ing principle of fire to get out of its way, but this cannot always be so, and I must consult my own safety and abide the will of Providence—

for "Discretion is the better part of valor." The powder-man laughed in his sleeve, and thought to himself, (for he was too sagacious to speak it, even in a soliloquy,) I have gained my point. I have found that powder is an agent which multiplies and expands when let alone. I have gained a little longer delay, and perhaps my powder, with sufficient time, may gain weight enough by the stratagem to destroy fire altogether, or subject it to perpetual banishment. All fire kings and fire kindlers shall be whipped and tarred, and we shall hear no more of that danger-

ous element, fire, for a long time.

The fire king, wearied with his debate and chagrined at his discomfiture, retired from observation, and slept; but he will wake again, with the memory of his disgrace, to make a larger and more glaring flame, and with each effort and each succeeding sleep he will gain increased strength, until (I predict) he shall burn every ounce of pow-

The powder-man was pleased and proud, but dared not boast, lest the fire king should be too soon awakened. He was afraid to sleep, but guarded his powder with unceasing vigilance, lest some spark should make its flight that way. In-deed, he never sleeps, but guards his treasure night and day, and often repairs during the fire. king's sleep all the ravages his fires have made. But his sleepless watching, even though prompted by the "instinct of self-preservation," is unnatural, and, sooner or later, the powder-man, in despair and vexation, must give himself over to an eternal sleep.

Then shall the fire of ideas be subject to no

embargo—but with freedom of thought, freedom of speech, and freedom of the press, shall fly upon electric wires from land to land, burning every gunpowder vestige of injustice, whether called slavery or by any other page. very or by any other name. It will then be thought as strange to subject opinions to police regulations as to quarantine fire. Away with your gunpowder; for fire is near! Away with all partial institutions, with all monopolies, with Fonda and Carogo - 1849 all aristocracies! for free views are abroad, and sparkling through every social atmosphere.
Everything which is not made fire-proof by the incorporation of the principles of "liberty, fra-

worthy of the millennial reign of justice, mercy, Rome and Western -

Because the seeds of disease and those that carry them, whether by design or accident, may be justly kept in quarantine, shall the medicinal fire of ideas be shut out because this fire might be destructive of a social gangrene? Rather let this re be the test of health and disease.

moving; and where this shows no remaining life,

feeling of security and happiness which one feels a community is disregarded in legal enactments.

The disregard of the Fugitive Slave Law in the extreme North, and the defiance in the extreme South of the Post Office regulations with gel of Fidelity.

Theodore Thoughtful. gel of Fidelity. THEODORE THOUGHTFUL. St. Louis, March 11, 1851.

PUBLIC MEETINGS AT THE NORTH.

ERIE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA. At a meeting held at McKean Corners, Erie county, Pennsylvania, on the 15th instant, after an able discussion of three evenings, for and against the Fugitive Slave Law, the following resolutions were adopted by a large majority,

Resolved, That the law passed at the last session of Congress, relative to fugitives from labor, is at open war with Justice, Liberty, the Constitution of the United States, and with the Word

2. Resolved, That we do deliberately and calmly, yet earnestly and decidedly, deny any and all obligation on our part to obey the unchristian enactment of the aforesaid Fugitive Slave Law. Also, that, regardless of unjust human enactments, fines, and imprisonment, we will do all we can, as Christians, to prevent the recapture of the fugitive, and to aid him in his efforts to escape from his wicked claimant. Resolved, That Millard Fillmore, in eleva-

ting Daniel Webster to the office of Secretary of State, has outraged the spirit of Liberty in the free States, and has done violence to the professed principles of his party on the subject of Free-

4. Resolved, That one of the Erie papers be requested to publish these resolutions, and that they be sent to the Northern Citizen and the National Era for publication. MANY CITIZENS. Era for publication.

LOGAN COUNTY, OHIO.

According to previous notice, a meeting was held by the citizens of Logan county, Ohio, to consider their duty in relation to the Fugitive Slave Law, in the church near Pickrelltown

O. Stanton, Esq., appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting was stated by the the great majority of the citizens of Massachu-setts should prove troublesome and dangerous J. S. Milligan, and Charles O. Stanton, Esq., were while traveling through our States, it would be appointed a committee to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting. After a short absence, the following resolutions were reported:

[To save room, we omit the preamble and two of the resolutions.] Resolved, That we are called upon to assert our

rights, and our determination to maintain them. Resolved, That we consider the Divine law as of supreme authority, and that laws which are opsed to God's law are not binding on a Christian Commonwealth. Resolved, That the Fugitive Slave Law is at

war with the law of God, the design of civil government, and is especially degrading to the stat-Resolved, That we will use all proper means for the immediate repeal of this infamous enactment. Resolved, That those who framed, execute, or

vindicate this law, are enemies to God, humanity, and the best interests of our country.

Resolved, That the editor of the Logan Gazette, in editorials referring to the Anti-Fugitive-Slave-Law meetings held in Bellefontaine, has evinced a spirit of hatred to Liberty and Human Rights, has falsified the proceedings of those meetings. and has shown a willingness to betray the cause

of God and humanity for a few "pieces of silver."
On motion, they were taken up seriatim, and unanimously adopted. The meeting was large, and remarkably harmonious—only one nay being given to the adoption of the whole series of resolutions. Able speeches were made on the resolutions, by

Resolved, That the proceedings be published in

WEAVING IN IRON.

Strange as the idea may seem, it is no less

strange than true, that iron of a thickness that would make it appear impossible that it could be worked by any other agency than the forge, the anvil, and the hammer, is now, by the aid of new and powerful machinery, woven into the most beautiful patterns, and the designs varied with almost the same facility as in the weaving of a carpet or a table cover. The specimens that we have seen excel in beauty and finish any iron railing that we have ever seen, and do not cost more than half the ordinary cost of even cast iron railing. Many of the first class counting houses and offices in New York are now fitted up with this railing in preference to any other heretofore or at present in use. The uses of the invention, however, are not confined to railings, as the most tasteful verandahs, window gratings, as the most ces, &c., are made by it. The coal miners of Pénnsylvania prefer it above all other modes for their screens. Charleston and New Orleans each have parks enclosed with it, and many of the rich Southerners have their flower conservatories enclosed in the same manner. In fact, wherever it has been introduced, it has come almost into unlimited favor. The peculiar advantage it possesses over all other kinds of railing is, that in its manufacture the rod or wire is so crimped that in the weaving process they are crossed in a man-ner that one binds the other, thus giving a mutual support to the whole, that renders it more durable than work twenty times its weight made

in the old way.

Mr. John Wickersham, the ingenious inventor, also manufactures a superior article of iron wire farm fences, that cost but little, will last a man his life-time, and are easily constructed. In thinly-wooded countries they will come into rapping a they already are in many parts of id demand, as they already are in many parts of Europe. Add to these one more article. Mr Wickersham manufactures a bedstead of iron so constructed, that it can be shut up during the day-time, and will require but few inches of room from the wall out, is bug proof, and easily man-We think his store is worthy a visit t those who visit the city of New York .- Albany

very important rank. A little work, by Mr Kingsford, of the Hudson river railroad, is of great interest, and should be well circulated throughout the country. It appears that the first plank road in Canada was laid down in 1836, and in New York in 1837; but it is only within the last four years that they have been much prose-cuted. There now exists as follows:

PLANK ROADS IN OPERATION. Number of roads - - Canada. New York. Number of miles - 442 2,106 Average cost per mile - \$1,750 \$1,833 Total cost - - \$773,500 \$3,860,292 Total cost Very nearly four millions of dollars have been expended in New York upon these roads, and the resulting advantages are immense. The roads have all been subscribed for by individuals, and all pay handsome dividends. For instance, the Troy and Lansingburg road pays 10 per cent... semi-annual; the Utica and Burlington, 20 per

bought in the market.

The importance of plank roads in farming regions becomes self-evident, when it is stated that on the Salina road a two-horse team drew six tons without unusual strain. of iron twelve miles, without unusual strain. Four and a half tons is an ordinary load, and a team will travel with it eight hours per day, four miles an hour, day after day. A farmer, in a heavy country, stated that the tolls paid saved themselves in the labor of cleaning horses. In all localities where these roads are in operation land rises greatly in value. On the Salina road, farm land rose from \$9 to \$15 per acre. On the Syracuse road, the increase was \$10 per acre. It will be observed that an amount of property equal to \$4,000,000, bearing a high rate of interest, has been created, and that property has added in addition several millions to the value of the land

cent.; and we believe none in operation pay less

than 10 per cent., and none of the stocks can be

but little known out of their localities, we append the statistics: Fultonville and Johnstown 1849

through which it runs, and that all this property

As the existence and operation of these roads is

is mere saving from the old cost of transportation

Rome and Taberg -Salina and Central - 1847 Syracuse and Manlius - 1849 Syracuse and Bridgeport - 1849 Syracuse and Oswego - 1849 - 1849 Salina and Liverpool Syracuse and Tully Split Rock Head Hannibal and Oswego - 1848 Do. do. - 1849

Every section of the country should be lined with these roads as tributaries to the railroads. The progress at the West is very great already. N. Y. Dry Goods Reporter

OHIO.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

The Constitution just framed and submitted to the people of Ohio for acceptance embraces sixteen articles, which are divided into one hundred and eighty-eight sections. Its most notable features are as follows:

1. Bill of Rights.—Freedom of Religion, Equal-ty of Political Rights, Trial by Jury, guarantee of the Habeas Corpus, Freedom of Speech and of the Press, No Imprisonment for Debt, &c., &c., are abundantly assured in this article.

2. Legislature—Senators and Representatives are to be chosen biennially, on the second Tuesday in October 1851, '53, &c., and to hold their stations for two years from the 1st day of January ensuing. They must have resided in their reereafter convicted of embezzlement, Two members may call the yeas and nays on any proposition, and no bill shall be finally passed except by a yea and nay vote. and a majority of all the members chosen to each House in its favor. A vote of three fourths is required to suspend the rule which requires every bill to be read three times on three separate days. No extra compensation shall be paid to any officer or contractor in any case, and no private claim bill can pass except by a vote of two-thirds of all the members chosen to each ed. House. The Legislature can grant no divorce, nor create any new County containing less than four hundred square miles, unless the County divided shall contain 100 000 inhabitants, and in all cases any change of County lines must be sub-

Monday in January, 1852, 54, and so on:

3. Executive.—A Governor, Lieut. Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, and Attorney General, shall be chosen by the people for two years, and an Auditor for four years. These officers have all the ordinary powers, except that the Governor has no Veto. He may call extra seschoice of the people, save that the Governor shall hold no other office, State or Federal.

1. Judiciary.—A Supreme Court of five Judges, chosen by the whole people; twenty-seven Com-mon Pleas Judges, chosen by as many Districts, but serving in nine Districts; District Courts to composed of one Supreme and two or more Pleas Judges; a Probate Court, consistng of a Judge of Probate in each County, elected by the people for three years; with "a competent number of Justices in each township," [pity it could not truly read "a number of competent justices"] — these form the Judicial force of the State. The Justices of the Peace hold for three We ha go out of office annually, the first five being class-

Elective Franchise.—Every free white male adult citizen is a voter. He must have residence in the State a year, but the term of residence in County, Town, or City Ward, is to be fixed by law. Elections uniformly by ballot. The Legislature may disfranchise for bribery, perjury or lature for the control of the control other infamous crime. United States soldiers acquire no residence by being stationed in the

State. Idiots and insane persons may not vote.
6. Education.—The principal of all lands or funds intrusted to the State for Educational purposes to remain forever undiminished; and the Legislature shall provide, by taxation or otherwise, for "a thorough and efficient system of Common Schools"—[the word "free" unfortunately

Public Institutions.- Institutions for the Insane, Blind, Deaf and Dumb, shall always be supported by the State. The Legislature shall su-

8. Public Debt &c.—No debt exceeding \$750,000 shall henceforth be created, except in case of war or public danger. No loaning of State Credit or assumption of City or other Debts. The interest of the present Debt shall be punctually paid, and enough shall be raised by taxation to pay, in addition thereto, \$100,000 of the principal the first year, \$100,000 the second, &c, until the whole be paid. The Board of Public Works shall consist of three members all chosen, at once first, and one annually thereafter, to hold for three

9. Militia.—All White Male Citizens between 18 and 45 to be enrolled in the Militia. Officers up to Major Generals to be chosen by those sub-

ject to Military duty.

10. Town and County Officers.—Township officers to be chosen annually on the first Monday in April; County, ditto on the second Tuesday in October, and for three years unless otherwise provided by law. No person eligible for Sheriff or County Treasurer more than four years in any

11. Apportionment.—The Senate is to consist of thirty-five Members and the House of one hundred, each to be apportioned every tenth year. The Senate Districts for the first ten years are to be as follows: Districts that gave majorities for Taylor.

ricts. Counties. Montgomery, Preble -

5. Greene, Clinton, Fayette 6. Ross, Highland

e	o. Greene, Olinton, Payene	S-10
e	6. Ross, Highland	-
	9. Lawrence, Gallia, Vinton, Meigs	-
v.	10. * Franklin, Pickaway -	
,	11. Clark, Champaign, Madison -	
8	12 Miami Darka Shalhy	
1	19 I ocen II ion II alia 34	18 19
n.	12. Miami, Darke, Shelby - 13. Logan, Union, Hardin, Marion	# E
-	1 14. " Wiorgan, wasnington	-
f	15. Muskingum, Perry	
	30. * Huron, Erie, Sandusky, Ottawa	
0	Total	300
8		
1	Districts that gave majorities for Van 1	Buren
	Districts. Counties.	
0	24. Ashtabula, Lake, Geauga -	
4	25. Cuyahoga	
-		
	Total	
	Districts that gave majorities for Ca	ess.
	Districts. Counties.	
8	1. Hamilton	
1	2. Butler, Warren	100
	4 Clermont Brown	
b	4. Clermont, Brown 7. * Adams, Pike, Scioto, Jackson	611 3
	Address Tike, Scioto, Jackson	-
f	9. Athens, Hocking, Fairfield -	-
l	16. Delaware, Licking	
t	17. Knox, Morrow	-
16	18. Coshocton, Tuscarawas	
	19. Guernsey, Monroe	
	20. Belmont, Harrison	
S	21. Carroll, Stark	
	22. Jefferson, Columbiana	M.
	23. Trumbull, Mahoning	- 0
	26. Portage, Summit	-
	27. Wighter Totali	
	28. Wayne, Holmes	733
8	29. Ashland, Richland	
	31 Sanga Crawford Woodst	198
	31. Seneca, Crawford, Wyandot -	
0	31. Mercer, Auglaize, Allen, Van V	v ert
8	Paulding, Denance, Williams -	-
8	Paulding, Defiance, Williams - 33. Hancock, Wood, Lucas, Fulton H	enry
	Putnam	-
	Total	110
H	* Very close.	2000
e d	101 01000	

The House is apportioned on the vicious "Floater" principle, the following counties being entitled to two Representatives each at all times: Franklin, Licking, Montgomery, Stark, (mak-

The following have one each at all times: Adams, Allen, Athens, Auglaize, Carroll, Champaign, Clark, Clinton, Crawford, Darke, Delaware, Erie, Fayette, Gallia, Geauga, Greene, Hancock, Harrison, Hocking, Holmes, Lake, Law-rence, Logan, Madison, Marion, Meigs, Morrow, Perry, Pickaway, Pike, Preble, Sandusky, Scioto, Shelby, and Union—(35)
The following choose one each at every election,

and a second at the election of 1859:
Ashland, Coshocton, Highland, Huron, Lorain. Mahoning, Medina, Miami, Portage, Seneca, Summit, and Warren. one additional at the election of 1855 and 1857 Ashtabula, Brown, Butler, Clermont, Fairfield,

Guernsey, Jefferson, Knox, Monroe, Morgan, Richland, Trumbull, Tuscarawas, and Washington.

The following choose one at each election, and two in 1851, '53, and '55:
Belmont, Columbiana, Ross, Wayne.

Muskingum chooses two at each election, and 5.000 three in 1859. Cayahoga chooses two at each election, and three

The following are classed to elect jointly, viz: Lucas, Fulton -Wyandot, Hardin Wood, Ottawa - - Mercer, Van Wert -1,200 Paulding, Defiance, Williams -

Putnam, Henry - 1 12. Finance.—No poll-tax shall ever be levied. Banks and Corporations shall be taxed as high as individuals according to their property.

13. Corporations, Banks, &c.—Cities and Villages 13. Corporations, Boaks, 9c.—Cities and Villages shall be organized under general laws. No debt shall be contracted for purposes of Internal improvement. Compensation for the Right of Way must be made or tendered before possession can be assumed—the amount to be determined by a

SEC. 3. Dues from Corporations shall be secured by such individual liability of the stockholders, and other means, as may be prescribed by law; but in all such cases each stockholder shall be liable, over and above the stock by him or her owned, and any amount unpaid thereon, to a further sum at least equal in amount to such stock. SEC. 7. No Act of the General Assembly, authorizing associations with Banking powers, shall take effect until it shall be submitted to the people at the general election next succeeding the sage thereof, and be approved by a majority of all the electors voting at such election 14. Law Reform.—The next Legislature shall

appoint three Commissioners, (after the manner of our Practice Commission,) who, under the general superversion of the Legislature, shall proceed to "revise, reform, simplify, and abridge the practice, pleadings, forms, and proceedings of the Courts of Record of this State; and, as far as practicable and expedient, shall provide for the spective districts for one year next preceding their election. Officers of the United States or persons holding lucrative posts under the State Government are declared ineligible; ditto persons by a uniform mode of proceeding, without reference to any distinction between law and equity "
15. Miscellaneous.—State printing must be given
by contract to the lowest bidder. To be a voter is the only requisition to qualify for any office, though holding an office or having been concerned [henceforth] in a duel, will disqualify. Columbus shall remain the seat of Government until the Legislature shall otherwise direct. A Bureau of Statistics may be established. Lotteries and the sale of Lottery Tickets are forever prohibit-

16. Amendments.-Three-fifths of each House may hereafter propose Amendments to this Constitution, to be approved or rejected (separately) by the People at the next Legislative Election. A all cases any change of County lines must be submitted to and approved by a majority of the people in each County affected thereby. Regular after, the question of Convention or No Convention or No Convention of Convention or No Convention of Convention or No Convention or No Convention of Convention or No Convention or No Convention of ple in each County affected thereby. Regular after, the question of Convention or No Convensessions of the Legislature commence on the first tion shall be submitted to a direct vote of the peo-

All laws not inconsistent with this Constitution continue in force till repealed. A Special Elec-tion is to be held to vote for or against this Constitution on the third Tuesday in June next. If it be adopted, it takes effect on the first of September, and a Governor and other State officers, of the Legislature, and may adjourn that as well as Legislature, Judges, Clerks, &c., will body in case of disagreement between the two Houses. We find no restrictions on the free ly, on the second Tuesday in October next. 16. Rum -At the Constitutional Election in

ing shall stand as sec. 9 of Art. XV of the New "No license to traffic in intoxicating liquors

shall hereafter be granted in this State, but the General Assembly may by law provide against evils, arising therefrom.

and the Supreme and Common Pleas Judges for of the proposed New Constitution of Ohio. It is five years, except that one Supreme Judge is to grossly wrong in some points, especially the denial day but was obliged to part years. of the Right of Suffrage to the class most oppressed and in need of all the protection and support which the Right of Voting would secure them; adult citizen is a voter. He must have resided in the State a year, but the term of residence in denying to political minorities in the larger Counties the chance of representation in the Legislature which a perfect Apportionment of the State into single Senate and Assembly Districts would insure them. Yet, on the whole, we do not see that rejecting the Constitution would right these

wrongs, while it would crush some salutary provisions embodied in the instrument—Law Reform, Liquor Reform, and an Elective Judiciary being among them. So, on the whole, we are inclined to advise its adoption.—New York Tribune.

From the Friend of Youth. THE NEW SKATES: A TRUE STORY. -

In a pleasant home, in one of the towns of New England, lived a brother and sister, named Frank and Fanny Russell. There was only a year and a half difference in their ages; and though Fanny was the elder, she did not appear flowed somewhat on the edge, so that they so, for Frank was stout and strong, and quite as tall as his sister. He was a brave, happy little fellow, with bright, waving auburn hair, a darker shade.

They loved one another very dearly; and from the time when Fanny first saw her little brother stretch out his arm to her and call her in his baby language, she had liked him for a playfellow better than any other. When they were very little children, they would amuse themselves together all day; and at night, when they were laid to rest in their crib, Fanny had a sweet way of singing herself to sleep; and it was very pleasant for her mother to hear the little voice, and to know, when at last it became drowsy and ceased, that her darlings were quietly and happily asleep.

As they grew older, they were very fond of playing in the fields and gathering great bouquets of the sweet clover-blossom, or weaving chains of the long dandelion stems, and so going home loaded with necklaces and bracelets to their mother. Or they would run long races with their beautiful little spaniel Pero, would shake his brown silky ears and bark gleefully, as if he enjoyed the sport quite as much as they. And when there came rainy days, and they were obliged to play in the house, although Frank was a strong, active ittle boy, he was-always very gentle with his sister's playthings, and never broke her dolls or overturned her baby house; though, indeed, he grew tired of these things much quicker than Fanny, and was quite sure that swinging and tossing their balls and running in the gar den was much pleasanter; and sometimes Fanny thought so, too. But they were very happy in the winter evenings, when the lamps were lighted, and tea was over, and they sat around the table, reading over and over again the stories in their pretty books, or listenng while their mother told them of the days when she was a little child like themselves; and it seemed to them that the hands of the clock came very soon to bed-time, when they had to bid the bright, pleasant room good At the time to which this story refers, Frank

was about eight years old, and Fanny rather more than nine. It was fine, clear, winter weather, and every day before school-time, and after their lessons were over, they were out playing with the cold, white snow, or sliding on the ice, or coursing down the hill close by the house. Frank had a beautiful new sled, painted a bright, soft red color, with a narrow border of yellow and black around it, all varnished to shine very brightly, and in the centre was printed in large gold-colored letters "Fox." I suppose it was called Fox because it could run so fast—at any rate, it was quite the prettiest, swiftest sled to be found anywhere; and, oh, what fine times they had

Fanny, with her cloak belted warmly round ner waist, her little crimson hood, and her white mittens clinging snugly about her wrists. never felt the cold; and if you had seen Frank's cheeks glowing above his red woollen scarf, from the pond. Frank remembered the bare, you never would have asked if he were warm rough gravel, where the snow was worn away

quite proud of their treasure. When they reached the top of the hill, (which was very near, being part of their father's place,) and were ready for a start, Frank would get upon the front of the sled, with his feet out on either on by her arms around his neck, and down the

Quite near the house-just on the other side | for he did not realize that he had been in any of the garden—was a fine, large pond, where the boys used to skate, and where Fanny sometimes went to slide with her brother when skates any more. there was no one there. Frank felt as if he | The children did not speak at first, but their were quite a large boy this year; and when parents soon saw, by Fanny's glowing face

other boys; but Mr. Russell thought his little son not quite old enough for such sport, and told him he must wait until another year.

had become a very tame amusement. He would stand and watch the boys gliding about, cutting fantastic lines in the ice, and felt quite sure that he could learn as well as they. One little while if he would lend him "Fox," for this boy had no sled. Frank ran to ask his proceeded with great delight to buckle on the skates. He did not start off quite so finely as he had expected to, for it was not an easy matter even to stand at first; but he was so Harry came back he could move along very well, and was more convinced than ever that skating was quite the pleasantest thing in the

And so every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon, when Harry came down to the pond, (for he lived at some distance,) Frank would exchange Fox for the skates for a little while. and it was astonishing to see in how short a time he learned to skate very well. Fanny used to stand at the window and watch him, point. her eyes now sparkling with admiration of his

It was drawing near to New Year's day, and many times Frank said to his sister, "Oh, if father would only give me a pair of skates for a New Year's present! I would rather have them than anything else in the world.' But he did not say anything to him about it, for Mr. Russell did not like to be teased, but contented himself with talking it over to Fanny, and telling her of the pleasant times they could have together—how they could go out to the pond early, before the boys came, and take Fox, and he could draw her on it as fast as any horse

At length New Year's morning came, and the children arose as soon as it was light, and stole softly down into the parlor to find out what was in their stockings. Fanny was so engrossed with the treasures she discovered, that it was a minute or two before she noticed Frank who stood with a dismayed countenance and tears starting to his eyes. His stocking was empty, with the exception of a package of candy, corresponding to one in Fanny's.

They gazed sorrowfully into each other's faces for a moment, neither uttering a word, but directly Fanny's quick eye, which nothing could escape, espied behind Frank's little boots in the corner-what think you?-a pair of beautiful new skates! The children gave a June, every voter who chooses will vote "License to sell Intoxicating Liquors," or "No," as he thinks fit, and if "No" has a majority, the followcry of delight, and sprang towards them. Such some ring tipped with brass. Such skates! Not one of all the boys who came to the pond had so handsome a pair. Frank was halfcrazy with joy, and went bounding up stairs to his father's room to express his happy thanks; We trust the friends of Temperance will take and Fanny half forgot her own gifts in admiring care that the Noes largely preponderate on this the bright, shining skates.

Unfortunately, they were not in perfect or-We have thus made a full and careful synopsis | der for use yet—not fully "rigged," as Frank day, but was obliged to wait until his father should have the buckles and straps properly arranged, which he promised to do before to-

The next morning early, while yet the stars were in the sky, Frank awoke his sister, who arose and dressed herself and followed him down stairs.

"Do you think it is too early to go out?" said Frank, as he looked from the window, and saw one or two stars shining very brightly.
"Oh, no, indeed," replied Fanny. "I have seen two or three persons go along the street, and Mary [that was the cook] says she has

been up a half an hour." Although it was just dawn, it was near seven o'clock, and, after getting a drink of milk from Mary, they were quite ready.
"I will take Fox," said Fanny, "because

have the skates to carry, you know? she felt quite proud when she said this, because it seemed such a fine thing for Frank to have this pair of nice skates. When they reached the bank at the foot of

the garden, they found that the water had overcould not get on without wetting their feet, and were obliged to go round by the street to the other side of the pond where it looked dry. pleasant hazel eyes, and plump, ruddy cheeks, and resembled Fanny very much, only that her face was smaller, and her eyes and hair of her face was smaller, and her eyes and hair of the point where it looked try. But they were soon there, and, when they were fairly on the ice, how pleasant it seemed to Fanny to watch Frank as he buckled on his skates, and how wonderful that he could stand so straight and firmly on that narrow edge of steel which cut the ice like a sharp knife. "I hope," said Fanny, as she watched her brother move about, the bright metal shining

under his feet, "I hope that Harry won't feel badly when he sees your skates so much hand-"I don't think he will," said Frank, as he

stopped and struck his heel into the ice to fasten his skate more securely; "if he does, I can lend them to him sometimes, you know; he would like that, wouldn't he?" Fanny thought he would, and seated herself

apon the sled, that her brother might draw her; but Frank did not find it quite so easy a matter as he had supposed to keep on his feet while drawing a heavy girl like Fanny, and so he was obliged to give it up until he had become a better and stronger skater. It happened that the previous day had been

mild, and in one part of the pond, where the current was strong, one or two large peices of ice had become detached from the main body, and had floated away, leaving a space which, during the night, had become thinly frozen over. Fanny had noticed this when they first came on, and had warned her brother not to go too near, lest he should slip and fall into the water; but Frank, like many other little boys, wished to be very brave, and so kept skating near to that part of the pond, and laughing very heartly to see the frightened look that Fanny wore. But at last he went there so often, and came back safely, that Fanny grew quite tired of watching him, or of being afraid, and was amusing herself by sliding with Fox, when suddenly she heard a voice shriek, Fanny!" and, looking that way, she saw her brother Frank with his head just above the water, and clinging with both hands to the

Fanny was a brave, impulsive little girl, and somehow, as she ran to her brother, she did not feel at all alarmed, but spoke to him in a cheerful voice, and told him not to be afraid. "Do your feet touch the bottom, Franky?" she asked, as she stooped down and took hold of his cold hands. "No." he answered, "they don't touch

anything, and the water draws them under the ce"—and he began to cry.

"Don't cry," said Fanny, cheerfully; "hold on to my hands tightly, and try to spring up, and I can draw you out." And sure enough, in less time than I have

aken to tell you, he was safely out upon the It is surprising that little Fanny could have done this, but I know it is true, for I saw them that very day, and heard all about it. Frank's first thought, when he was fairly on his feet, was of his skates; and as he looked down to them, wet and icy, how dark and dim they seemed. You remember they had to go home through the street, and, as they started rough gravel, where the snow was worn away n some places, and he said it would spoil his They would take "Fox" out from his rest- skates to walk over it; so Fanny stooped down, ing-place in the back entry, and march off, and, with her little hands, helped him to unbuckle the wet straps, and, taking them in one hand, and holding her brother by the other, ran home as fast as possible.

They went round by the back way into the kitchen, and Mary was frightened enough, you side to "steer," grasping the rope in his hands, may be sure, when she saw Fanny come in then Fanny would kneel behind him, holding leading the dripping boy. But she quickly leading the dripping boy. But she quickly brought clean clothes, and rubbed him hard hill they went—so grandly. Once in a while | till he was quite warm and dry, and he was to be sure they got a fall into the snow before only just dressed and comfortably seated by the they reached the bottom, but that did not hurt | parlor fire when his father and mother came them much, and they were soon all ready to down. Frank was looking very serious, not so much because he had fallen in the water,

Ah, when she saw the paleness come to her mother's cheek, and the tears to her eyes, as she flung her arms around them both, and thanked her Heavenly Father that her dear boy's life was saved, then did Fanny know that but for her that kind, good little brother would have now been drowned, that never This seemed a very hard decision to poor thanked her Heavenly Father that her dear Frank, for since he had seen boys whom he boy's life was saved, then did Fanny know thought no larger than himself on skates, sliding would have now been drowned, that never again should she have seen him alive! It was the first time that she had realized that anything could separate them—that a time could day a pleasant boy of his acquaintance, who ever come when she should not see his merry face, or hear his pleasant voice calling "Fanlook so wistfully, offered to let him try for a ny;" and she laid her cheek down close to his,

and sobbed very bitterly.

Then their mother told them of the good mother, who was very willing; so he took his Father in Heaven who loved and cared for little children, and who was watching over them that day, and had spared them to one anotherand she told them they must never forget how good he had been to them.

There was nothing said about Frank's future skating that morning, for the father and mother were too much occupied with his es cape to speak of much else; but at noon Mr. Russell told his son that it would not do for him to skate again until he was older. But Fanny begged so hard that he might be allowed to go sometimes, when the pond was all rozen over, and their father could see that there were no bad places, that at last he said he "would think of it," and said it so pleasantly that Fanny felt as if she had gained her

However, they went upon the pond but few skill, and now growing anxious when (as was often the case) he met with an unlucky stum-broken, and Mr. Russell seldom thought it safe; but the next year, when Frank was stronge and had grown more careful and could draw his sister on the sled, many frolics did they have with the new skates-Frank and Fanny

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CHARLES W. JENKS.
Marlboro' Hotel, Boston, March 1, 1851. Mar. 10—tfg

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ORTHOPÆDIC SURGERY. (THE USE OF THE KNIFE DISPENSED WITH.)

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March 27—tf

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Feb. 13—ly G PARKEVILLE HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTE,

ARKEVILLE HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTE,
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sia, Constitution, Diarrhoea, Dropsy, Piles, Prolapsus Uteri
Paralysis, Neuralgia, Liver Complaint, Drunkenness, In
sanity, and Scrothlous, Nervous, Febrile, and Cutaneous
Diseases.

Diseases.

This Institution was built expressly for the purpose of a Water Cure Establishment, is apable of accommodating fifty patients, and abundantly supplied with water of the most to sufficient. t quality.
c tooation has been selected for the peculiar salubrif

The location has been selected for the peculiar salubrity of its atmosphere, the inexhaustible supply of water, its poximity to the city, and the advantages which it offers for fully carrying out the principles and practices of the Water Cure; and, owing to the mildness of the climate, it is kept open all the year, winter as well as summer.

The main building is three stories high, standing back from the street about one hundred feet, with a semicircular grass plot in front, and contains thirty to forty rooms. The grounds around the house are tastefully laid out with walks and planted with trees, shrubs, &c. On the left of the entrance to these grounds is cottage containing four rooms, used by male patients as a bathing house, with every convenience for "packing," bathing, &c.; on the right of the entrance, about two hundred feet distant, stands a similar cottage, used by the ladies for similar purposes.

In the rear of the Institute, at the distance of one hundred feet, are three other cottages, some eighty feet apart. One of these is the laundry, with a hydrant at the door; the other two are occupied by the servants.

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Consists of a two-story building, connected with the main building by an enclosed gallery or passage—containing large packing rooms, bathing rooms, douches, (rising and falling) plunge baths, latel baths, sits baths, foot baths, &c. &c.

A further description is deemed unnecessary, as those needing that kind of treatment are invited to call and see for themselves.

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TERMS.

Ten dollars per week, or thirty-five dollars per month, which include board, treatment, and all other charges except washing. Those requiring extra accommodation will be obarged accordingly.

Persons at a distance can obtain the opinion of the Resident Physician, as to the probable effect of the water treatment, by enclosing ten dollars, accompanied by a written statement of their case.

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Patients will be expected to bring with them two linen sheets, two large woollen blankets, four comfortables, and half a dozen crash towels, or these can be purchased at the Institute.

nstitute.
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has sufficient vitality to produce the necessary reaction, and is sincerely desirous to overcome the almost "irresistible inclination for strong drink".

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Amesbury, Mass., March 10, 1851. Mar. 20.

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FOR THE CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

rom the widely celebrated Professor Silliman, M.D., LL. D., Professor of Chemis ry, Mineralogy, Sc., Yale College; Member of the Literary, Historical, Medicul, Philosophical, and Scientific Societies of America and

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